

## Council rejection?

# Discipline code lacks imagination

by NORM TOLLINSKY

The new University Disciplinary Code submitted by the Committee on Rights and Responsibilities will be criticized at tonight's Students' Council meeting.

The Committee, containing five students out of a total membership of 14, lacked imagination, charged Dave Young, Internal Vice-President of the Students' Society.

Lee Soderstrom, assistant professor of economics and a member of the McGill Faculty Union, echoed Young's criticism, saying there is "room for considerable improvement." Professor Soderstrom accused the Committee of having left "gaping holes" in the new University Disciplinary Code.

Specific criticism centered around the inclusion of a list of actions that are defined as constituting misconduct. According to several Councilors, the committee has failed to deal with the particular circumstances and issues that

would be involved in each of these actions.

Young referred to the University of Toronto report on University Discipline, and suggested that a revised McGill code should be modelled on the more progressive principles embodied in the U of T report.

Professor Soderstrom, contrasting the two, said, "There is a difference between night and day."

Young argued that the Discipline Code will directly affect each individual on campus and that widespread distribution of the report must, therefore, be undertaken prior to implementation. He also suggested that a teaching be held so that the consequences and implications associated with the new code could be debated and exposed.

Students' Society President Julius Grey, a member of the Committee, admitted that he is in favour of certain amendments. However, Young does not think that amendments

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## Requirements raised

# 70% not a guarantee

McGill's Montreal campus will be bursting at the seams next fall, and with the March 1 deadline for applications rapidly approaching, admissions requirements are being tightened.

A 70% average in high school leaving examinations is still the minimum requirement for admission into E1. Bradford Walsh, Director of Admissions, said, however, that not all students with minimum entrance requirements may be admitted.

"This is the first year we've not been able to admit every qualified Canadian," regretted Mr. Walsh.

It is possible that every qualified non-Canadian will be admitted, only because fewer non-

by LINDA WALL

Canadians are likely to apply. They are reluctant to spend an extra year in the CEGEP program.

This reluctance precipitated a significant decline in the number of non-Quebec students entering McGill last fall. In September, 1969, 116 American students were admitted to E1, as compared with 168 who were admitted to first year university in September, 1968. The corresponding figures for overseas students are 148

for 1969 compared to 256 for 1968.

Figures are not available for out-of-province Canadian students, says the Registrar's Office.

Overcrowding on the Montreal campus this coming fall can be credited to the transfer of the Faculty of Education from Macdonald College to the Montreal campus.

The assimilation of St. Joseph's Teachers' College by McGill will further strain the campus' facilities, despite the construction of a new Faculty of Education Building on Peel St.

The newly-arrived Education students, approximately 1,000 in number, cannot all be accommodated in the new Faculty of Education Building, explained Mr. Walsh. "The Education building will be used only for professional instruction in the field of teacher training," he noted.

Education students will take their Arts and Science cognate courses in the regular Arts and Science classes.

Although McGill will be accepting only 1,350 students into the first year CEGEP course, E1, next fall, Quebec students will have a choice of several other schools for CEGEP courses. Last week the provincial government authorized the creation of a new English-language CEGEP — the College Basile Moreau. It is expected to offer places in E1 to 1,500 students.

In addition, the Macdonald campus, which presently houses the Faculty of Education, will have room for 700 E1 students — 500 in the Arts "stream" and 200 in the Physical and Biological Sciences.

Students graduating from Grade 11 can also go into Grade 12 next year, instead of directly entering the CEGEP program at one of the new colleges. Existing Grade 12 programs in the Province of Quebec can accommodate 1,200 students.

If the number of Grade 12 places is not diminished, and if the College Basile Moreau becomes a reality, all qualified

(Continued on page 6)

## Senate to consider motion on 1963 Constitution

by SEYMOUR KAUFMAN

Senate will be asked today to ratify the amendment procedures incorporated into the 1963 constitution of the Students' Society.

According to Students' Society president Julius Grey, the request is based upon the advice of lawyer Sonny Gordon. Students' Council approached Mr. Gordon's firm, Stikeman and Elliott, for a legal opinion on the

status of the 1969 constitution, which was approved in a referendum by the student body last March.

Apparently Senate had never approved a constitutional change in the 1963 constitution that substituted the use of referendums instead of open meetings as the method for amending the constitution.

Although the motion will appear before Senate as coming from the Students' Society, Students' Council has yet to approve the action of going to Senate.

"Council agreed to seek advice from the lawyer and now we're following the advice. It will come before Council this evening," said Grey.

Because the motion is far down on the meeting's agenda, Grey feels the chances of Senate acting upon the motion today is slim.

The first item Senate will consider is the 63rd report of the Academic Policy Committee on the Mineral Exploration Research Institute. The report was tabled at the previous meeting of Senate in order to allow senators to read the briefs presented by the two sides engaged in a dispute over the extent of social research to be integrated into the Institute's research program.

Those favouring an emphasis on social research call for the Institute's surplus funds to be used to sponsor conferences on the social implications of mineral exploration and to hire additional social scientists as staff.

Also slated to come before Senate for consideration is the report of the Committee on Rights and Responsibilities. The report consists of a draft of a new University Disciplinary Code.

## Kenan blasts New Left

by ARNOLD BENNETT

Amos Kenan, a prominent Israeli journalist and New Leftist, advocated last night that the Israeli Government recognize the right of the Palestinian entity to participate in any peace treaty. He also demanded that concrete steps be taken by Israel to aid the Arab refugees before any ne-

gotiations.

Mr. Kenan, speaking in Leacock 219 to a capacity crowd of nearly 300 people, affirmed that peace in the Middle East is dependent on full recognition by Israelis and Palestinians of each other's national aspirations.

He lashed out at the Inter-

national Left for its "non-participating, sporting support of the underdog and El Fatah" and for granting the title of "progressive" to reactionary military dictatorships. This attitude, he charged, has brought about the isolation of the Israeli Left from Israeli public opinion and has produced a swing to the right.

He noted, however, that there is a changing attitude in the Israeli establishment in its growing recognition of the Palestinian entity, as shown in a speech by a key number of the Mapai party.

Insofar as Oriental and European Jews in Israel are concerned, he argued that the economic and social gap between them had lessened due to the unity brought about by the war in 1967.

Israeli Arabs, although the most economically advanced in the Middle East, have felt guilty because of their complacency when confronted with the situation of the Palestinians in the occupied territories, he said. Thus Moshe Dayan's policy of replacing nationalism with development is failing.

Point by point, Mr. Kenan refuted the arguments commonly employed by the Arab propagandists against Israel.



Daily photo by JACOB GOLDENBERGER  
AMOS KENAN, noted Israeli journalist, told an overflow Leacock audience last night that Palestinian refugees should be repatriated.

### Blood Drive

The Engineering Blood Drive is being held today from 9:30 am to 6:00 pm and tomorrow from 9:30 am to 8:30 pm at the McConnell Engineering Building.



today

RED & WHITE REVUE 70: NO. Moysse Hall. Tickets on sale. Union Box Office.  
SKYDIVING CLUB: Beginner's course. Last class. Union Ballroom, 3rd floor. 7 pm.  
CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP: Dag-

Great figure "8"



but nobody noticed

And aren't you happy! You can wear the briefest skirts, the slimmest slacks, anything you want, anytime you want, without ever worrying about noticeable bulges or the possibility of odor forming. You use Tampax tampons. Worn internally, they eliminate the bother of belts, pins and pads. And most important, Tampax tampons do away with the discomfort of chafing and rubbing. You feel secure and perfectly comfortable every day of the month. Tampax tampons, available in three absorbency-sizes: Regular, Super and Junior. Neat. Convenient. Completely disposable. Try Tampax tampons and see how great it is when nobody notices. Not even you.



wood Supper 60c. Union 123-4. 5-8 pm.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY: General meeting for all members. Geography lounge. (Old Chem. Bldg.) 1 pm.

NEWMAN CENTRE: Ash Wednesday services. 5:15 pm. Lunch served 12-2 pm, daily. 3484 Peel.

KIBBUTZ CLUB (ANTI-IMPERIALIST): Discussion of Garin Omer. The New Commune. Union B26, 6 pm.

MEN'S JUDO: Register for tournament against CMR. East Gym. 5:30 pm.

ENG. 275: All those wishing to participate in class project. Union. 6 pm.

RACHEL, RACHEL: Starring

Joanne Woodward. Leacock 132. 75c. 6:30. 9 pm.

HILLEL: Lunchtime lecture. Series presents Prof. Vogel.

PGSS SNOW BALL: Tickets available at Grad Centre or from Council Rep. Graduate Centre. 3650 McTavish, 4-12 pm.

CS FILM CLUB: Slovak decadent movie, 'The Golden Age', sex behind Iron Curtain. L26, 6:30 & 9 pm.

IMPROVISATION SEMINAR: First seminar on musical improvisation. Room M-12, Music Faculty, 3605 Mountain, 6:30 pm.

SAILING CLUB: CFJO invitation to rule; seminar at Royal St. Lawrence Y.C., Lakeshore Rd. Dorval, 8 pm.

INVESTMENT CLUB: Meeting to ratify constitution plus any other business. New members welcome. Union 123, 1 pm.

ITALIAN SOCIETY: 'Guest speakers: The Immigrants. Union 307, 1-2 pm.

WOMEN'S JUDO: For those who are courageous and generally masochistic. BWF room, Currie Gym, 7:30 pm.

HELLENIC CLUB EXECUTIVE: Open meeting. Union B27, 5 pm.

LATIN AMERICAN MOVEMENT (ANTI-IMPERIALIST): Discussion on Mexico (In Spanish). B26-27. 8:30 pm.

SOCIOLOGY STUDENTS' UNION: Radical seminar on universities. Union B27, 1 pm.

FOLK MUSIC SOCIETY: Summer carnival office clean-up, B47.

CHORAL SOCIETY: Executive

meeting cancelled: 1 pm.

PLUMBERS' BALL: Ticket Nos. 44 & 147 pick up prizes and leave phone nos. at EUS office. Anytime, in the McConnell Bldg.

CANTERBURY HOUSE: Ash Wednesday service, 3555 University St., 1 pm.

BAHAI ASSOCIATION: 'Solution to the Indian Problem', Speaker: Mr. G. Armogum. Union 124, 1 pm.

HILLEL: Israeli folk dancing, everyone welcome, Hillel House, 3460 Stanley St., 8:15 pm.

HISTORY 001: Professor Terry Copps lecture has been postponed a week.

ELA: Copies of proposed constitution posted on following bulletin Boards. Arts: W30, 155, Basement D and 1st floor Leacock.

## Students' Society Elections

Nominations are hereby called for the following positions:

### PRESIDENT

- VICE-PRESIDENT, INTERNAL AFFAIRS
- VICE-PRESIDENT, EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

- a) Nominations for President must be signed by at least 100 members of the McGill Students' Society and for the positions of Vice-President by at least 50 members of the Students' Society
- b) These positions may be held by any member of the McGill Students' Society in good academic standing with the University, except:
  - i. Partial students taking less than three courses
  - ii. students registered in the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research who are non-resident students or full members of the teaching staff.

### STUDENTS' COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES:

#### FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH (2 Representatives)

Nominations must be signed by at least 25 members of the Faculty. The position may be held by any member of the Faculty in good academic standing with the University.

ALL NOMINATIONS MUST CONTAIN ONLY THE FOLLOWING: "WE, THE UNDERSIGNED STUDENTS, NOMINATE \_\_\_\_\_ FOR THE POSITION OF \_\_\_\_\_. THEY MUST BE SIGNED BY THE NOMINATORS TOGETHER WITH THEIR YEAR AND FACULTY AND MUST BE COUNTER-SIGNED BY THE CANDIDATE WHO MUST ALSO INCLUDE HIS ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER. THEY MUST BE HANDED TO THE SECRETARY-TREASURER OF THE STUDENTS' SOCIETY BY

4 PM, THURSDAY, FEB. 19, 1970

Robert Wheatley,  
Sandy Martin,  
Co-Chief Returning officers

## McGILL HILLEL LUNCHTIME LECTURE SERIES

Presents Prof. Robert Vogel - Dept. of History on  
**'NATIONALISM - THE NON-IDEOLOGY'**  
Wed. Feb. 11  
1 p.m.  
Hillel House  
3460 Stanley

## Mini-Market

### FOR SALE

8-TRACKERS - recording of stereo or mono LP's for playback on 8-track units: two LP's - \$8.00. Call 336-5729 after 7 pm.

VR - 14 DYNAMICS 215 cm. with Look Nevada Used twice. Only \$125. Garry 843-8463.

CAR FOR SALE 63 VALIANT, sedan, automatic, radio. Very good condition. 3208. Call 935-8167, evenings.

CLASSIC GUITARS for people like Dylan, Charlebois, and Lightfoot. ALL REDUCED! Regular Prices from \$35 to \$150. Now \$25 to \$98. QUARTIER MUSICAL 1342 St. Catherine E.

TELEVISION. Ten shelf metal mahogany appearance section bookcase. Lined brocade drapes. Framed mirror. Two wicker chairs padded covers. Reasonable. 481-1569.

### HOUSING

FOR BACHELOR APARTMENTS renting at dormitory prices. drop by to see us at 105 Milton Street West

NEED A ROOMMATE. Neurotic but not tidily so. Inverse also true. Beautiful. Large flat. Esplanade-Duluth. Call late. 288-5647.

GIRL WANTED to share spacious furnished apartment. 3570 University, on campus. \$45 monthly. Phone 288-8571 or 481-6102.

SUBLET 1<sup>st</sup> ROOM furnished apt. Duracher near Milton. \$80 monthly. Lease expires April 30. Call Bob 288-6973 after 6.

THIRD PERSON to share large apt. on Crescent, four blocks from McGill. Call 288-1486.

WILL SUBLET four room apt. from May 15 thru Sept. 15 - Furnished and well decorated - located in Westmount - Call Cameron or Rainer - 932-5359.

FURNISHED APT. to share 5 rooms. heated, near Sherbrooke and Decarie (very cheap). Call 489-1014.

### MISCELLANEOUS

TYPEWRITERS - From \$25. Sales - Rentals - Services of new and used office machines and furniture. Thursday to Friday till 9 pm. Mr. Typewriter - 4910 Sherbrooke W. 487-5551.

TERPSICHORE - Semi-formal coming Friday 13th - 3935 University - all you can eat plus bar for \$6.50 a couple - music by Free-will.

FLIGHT TO LONDON. May 4th - Sept. 9th. \$189 round trip. Call. 739-3128. 288-5950. 849-2576.

KING OF THE WILD FRONTIER - both Fess Parker and Davey Crockett films. this Sunday at Gardner Hall, 3925 University St. "King of the Wild Frontier" (the Alamo, etc.) at 7:30 p.m. & "Davey Crockett and the River Pirates" at 9:30 p.m. \$1.00 for both: 75 cents for UNL.

DOGWOOD SUPPER! at 5 p.m. in Union 123 on Wednesday, February 11. Sponsored by McGill Christian Fellowship.

PRIZES, ENGINEERING BLOOD DRIVE, McConnell Building: Wednesday, Thursday: February 11 and 12.

ETCVERY, Sam at ENGINEERING BLOOD DRIVE. Wednesday, Thursday: February 11 and 12. McConnell Engineering Building.

FULL-TIME STUDENT, boy or girl can have a very congenial home in modern, comfortable house Ct. St. Luc. good transportation, complete privacy. Available immediately. Price nominal. Telephone: Mr. or Mrs. H. (274-9324) or evening 482-4228.

ENGINEERING SKI CLUB - trip to Mt. Tremblant \$8.00, Sat. Feb. 14 - everyone welcome - come early for seat. See Roy - McConnell Rm. 624

RACHEL RACHEL Wednesday Feb. 11. Leacock 132 6:30. 9:00 pm 75 cents.

MOTORCYCLE WANTED: twin cylinder. 250cc or bigger in good condition for about \$300. 738-6281 evenings.

MOC - SKI GLEN MT. Feb. 15 Buses leave Roddick Gates 7:30 am. \$6.00 tickets Union Box Office till noon Friday.

TOM PAXTON, Jesse Winchester, Penny Lang, Bruce Murdoch and Tex. Konig are coming together.

TRANSLATORS: Dutch, Swedish urgently needed. 3574 University. 392-4823.

BABYSITTER WANTED - Tuesday and Thursday afternoons - 2 children ages 10 months and 3 years. Montreal West. References. 489-6541.

ST. VALENTINE'S PARTY with CFO, LIGHT SHOW, coatchecking door prizes. Guys 50c, girls free. 8 pm - 2 am. 3664 Mountain.

BOOKENDS, 1015 Sherbrooke St. W. is having a 30% sale on entire stock. Posters at half price.

"DAISY" HOFFMAN IS PREGNANT! Congratulations Dan! I hear Moysse Hall is the place for litter. Keep up the good work Dan. D & T.

VIRILE GINGER CAT wants home and care. 6 months old. Phone Randy 843-8150.

POLISH CLUB is having a Discoblast! for all the superstitious people who want to have a good time on Friday the 13th. 8:30 Union Coffee Lounge.

LAURA NYRO: Sat. March 7. Place des Arts. Tickets on sale now at Phantasmagoria & Place des Arts.

### RIDES

CARS AVAILABLE - Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver, Maritimes, Miami, Florida. Free of charge. Current Driver's licence necessary. 21 years or over. Call anytime 937-2816 Montreal Drive-Away Service Ltd. 4018 St. Catherine W., Westmount.

CARS FOR DELIVERY to Western Canada U.S.A. Maritimes and Toronto. Western Drive Away 932-6151. Gas allowance 1225 St. Marc, Suite 1204.

WANTED RIDE TO VANCOUVER leaving March 1 or thereafter. Will share driving & expenses. Call Linda 931-5274 after 6.

### TYPING

TYPING LECTURE NOTES, thesis, term papers, manuscripts, essays, copy work. 733-3272. Same day service.



**SGWU trial:****Prosecution witness declared hostile**

by MURRAY VINES

An 18-year-old girl has been declared a hostile witness at the trial of 10 students arising from last February's occupation of the Sir George Williams University computer centre.

Mr. Justice Kenneth Mackay made the ruling yesterday, when discrepancies were pointed out between the Crown witness' present testimony and that made earlier at the preliminary hearing.

The ruling gives the prosecution permission to cross-examine their own witness with the same freedom as if she were a defense witness.

The girl, with the aid of photographs presented by the prosecution, identified various individuals whom she had seen in the computer centre during the two-week occupation. She stated that there was a "a lot of disagreement" among student occupiers at the time.

The girl is one of seven persons who have already been tried in Juvenile Court in connection with the incident. All seven were reprimanded, and their parents were fined.

The testimony of Vaughn Dowie, an earlier Crown witness at the trial, was incorrectly reported in the Daily of Feb. 4.

Dowie was reported to have testified that one of the defendants had approached him and said "I'll see you later."

In fact, Dowie denied that the defendant had said anything about getting in further communication with him.

Our apologies to the persons concerned.

**Engineer honoured for research work**

A McGill engineer has been awarded the highest professional distinction possible for a member of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.

G.W. Farnell, Chairman of Electrical Engineering is now a Fellow of the IEEE, the pinnacle position of the Institute. The choice was based on Professor Farnell's research in microwave optics and solid-state electronics.

The Board of Directors of the IEEE announced the election and added that the honour is "conferred by invitation only".

Professor Farnell was a Nuffield Fellow during 1960-61 at Oxford's Clarendon Laboratory. He is a graduate of the University of Toronto, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and McGill. *A*

**Readership Survey**

Does anybody out there read us? The Daily will be conducting a readership survey tomorrow and Friday. Look for the answer forms where you pick up the Daily in Leacock, Stewart, RVC, the Union, McConnell Hall, and the Engineering Building.

**JIRI FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS**

Professional acting classes train you for stage, T.V., film. Beginners, advanced, begin March 2nd. 932-2650.

**MCGILL CHINESE STUDENTS' SOCIETY**

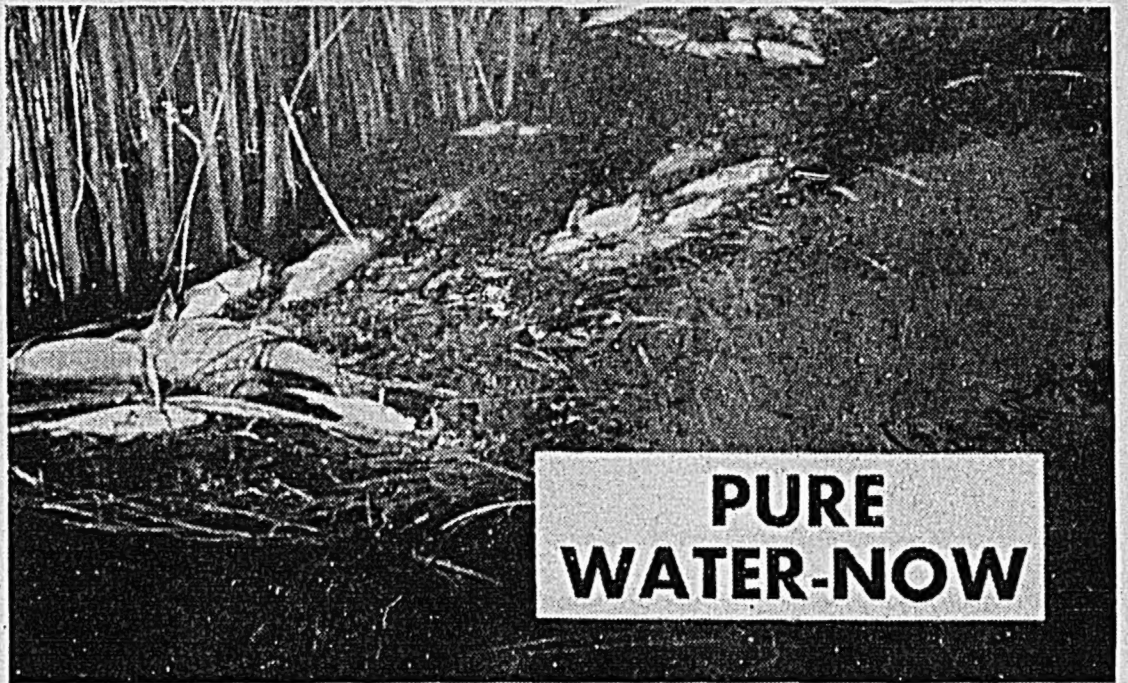
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寂寞的十七歲  
柯俊傑 主演

**"Lonely Seventeen"**

Feb. 13, Fri. 8 p.m. PSCA  
Feb. 14 Sat. 8 p.m. L132

Colour, English Subtitles  
All Welcome \$1.25



The teach-in message

Daily photo by ROBIN PITBLADO

**Experts warn****Pollution biggest threat**

by ROBIN PITBLADO

At a teach-in on pollution and its ecological effects a trio of experts presented their views before a packed house in the Engineering common room.

The speakers, Dr. E.J. Farkas from the Chemical Engineering Dept. Dr. R. Nelson from the Quebec Wildlife Foundation, and Dr. F.H. Knelman from the Humanities of Science Dept, SGWU, engaged in a free-wheeling discussion on the problems caused by our rapidly advancing technology.

Dr. Farkas warned of the dangers of DDT and suggested that not enough research has been done on non-chemical methods of pest control.

He continued, saying that the population explosion must be controlled if we are to lead a decent life. To

accomplish this, he suggested voluntary sterilization after a couple has two children. Punitive tax measures, he argued, should not be used as this would affect the well-being of the children.

Dr. Nelson, who works for the Quebec Government, urged engineers to get together in their professional societies and pressure the Government to take action.

He criticized his own medical profession for not taking a positive stand on the problems of pollution. He suggested that doctors who are stockholders in large corporations have a vested interest in keeping profits high at the expense of the environment.

Dr. Knelman suggested that we follow Sweden's example and undertake a program of educating people about the dangers of pollution. Tough laws alone, as was discovered in Sweden, do not work without the support of the public, he concluded.

**SOLIDARITY RALLY**

to support the arrested students of S.G.W.U.

**FEBRUARY 11**

2 p.m. Room 520 today  
Hall Bldg.  
S.G.W.U.

**ST. VALENTINE'S PARTY**

with CFOX'S Steve Shannon

PRESENTING 6 HOURS OF CONTINUOUS MUSIC  
WITH A NON-STOP LIGHT SHOW PLUS:  
DOORPRIZES AND SUPERVISED COATCHECKING

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Guys: only 50¢ Girls Free

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**NEWMAN CENTER**

Charles Taylor - Guest Speaker  
John McNamara (Prof. of Psychology at McGill)  
and

Fr. J. Harvey (Prof. of Exegesis at U. of M.)  
also present

**Thursday Feb. 12th 8:00****3484 Peel****844-0051****THOSE WERE THE DAYS!!****SUMMER STAFF POSITIONS****Green Acres Day Camp***"Montreal's country day camp"*

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For information and application forms



# On the skeleton of Stan Gray

Everyone agrees that a university needs a minimal set of rules to regulate conduct. These rules are necessary to protect as well as to keep the peace when shit is disturbed. But they must be meaningfully codified. They must set out broad principles that protect dissent as strongly as they protect the existing power structure. There must be a realistic machinery for both prosecution and defence. But most important, a new discipline code must acknowledge that times have changed that people don't just do things because a devil possesses them; that actions have a particular context in which they are carried out and must be judged as responses to those situations, not just as criminal activity.

The new disciplinary code fails on most of these counts. It is a shoddily prepared, needlessly rigid and restrictive code. It is two things: 1) another bit of proof that the administration of this university has little intention of paying heed to the call for real reforms and wants only to give us old structures and old procedures under shiny new wraps, and 2) a weak and lazy attempt by certain student politicians to live up to an old campaign pledge but whose only contribution is helping the conservative forces in this school accomplish #1.

The committee seems to have done little more than give us the old code but with a larger constituency — faculty is included. There is little compassion and even less philosophy in the way they manoeuvre around the old issue of rights and responsibilities, "liberty but not license."

The new code looks bad enough when compared to the old one i.e. it is almost identical; but when compared with a liberal and compassionate report like that submitted several months ago at the U. of Toronto, it is positively medieval.

The McGill report reads as if it were written on the skeleton of Stan Gray; it's a boring law-and-order trip about how all disruptions of the tranquil (and "fragile") peace are heinous and illegal.

Period. In contrast the Toronto report, in its section on disciplines and disruptions sets out a thoughtful yet realistic approach to these issues.

The U of T report makes a point of noting that "disruptions in the university are not simply due to a conspiracy of a small group of revolutionaries. It is our conviction that all action, official and unofficial, must be directed to the resolution of conflict through non-violent means." It distinguishes two general types of disruptive demonstrations — those that are violent and destructive in character and those that are simply disruptive. The former ought to be swiftly taken care of, but the latter must be respected and carefully mediated: **We reject the notion that there should be any automatic or set procedures in responding to disruptive demonstrations that do not clearly endanger the safety of persons or do not destroy the valuable property of the University or its members. Since a given disruptive demonstration may prove to be justified, negotiations concerning a demonstration should be addressed as much as possible to the substantive issues of the demonstration and not just to the disruptiveness.** Reasonable alternatives — especially negotiation — are to be pursued according to the U of T report, before means like injunctions and force are to be used. (Nevertheless, demonstrators must eventually relinquish their pressure against the normal functions of the university.)

Thus on the most important "disciplinary" issue in the university the McGill report fails to do anything but blindly and coldly list a rigid set of misconducts.

There are other important areas in which the McGill code comes out looking like a set of 19th century RVC rules. Like prissy and unnecessary provisos against drugs and alcohol, or behaviour which is "lewd, obscene, indecent or dangerous, judged in the context of the situation". Residences will continue to be presided over by their Wardens, euphemistically called "residential disciplinary officers" — student residential committees will be allowed to act until such time as

they do something disagreeable to those with higher jurisdiction.

The Toronto report explicitly and clearly rejects the doctrine of *in loco parentis*, in which the school's officers are considered responsible for the moral and social behaviour of its students; it also excludes the university from concern with off-campus activities of staff and students, although the university can still initiate action against certain outside offences that pertain to the school. The McGill report does not reassure us that new attitudes are in play; it doesn't free the Union building from the administration's jurisdiction and it doesn't guarantee freedoms from censorship like that instituted in the case of the 1967 Boll Weevils article. Worse still, it gives arbitrary powers of discipline to disciplinary officers, while at the same time instituting a confusing system of procedures for grievances and appeals.

The report has failed to live up to even the mildest of student expectations.

Once more our current student "leaders", especially Julius Grey and Martin Shapiro, sell student interests down the river. Because Mr. Grey has grudges against certain aspects of the New Left he has failed to ensure protection for dissent by anyone — left, right, or centre.

The report has not been widely distributed. It is hoped that Students' Council will not fall for any Grey-Shapiro attempt to have the report approved. For ratification by Council without debate or amendment of such a report would constitute a gross abdication of responsibility to its constituents.

Joey Treiger

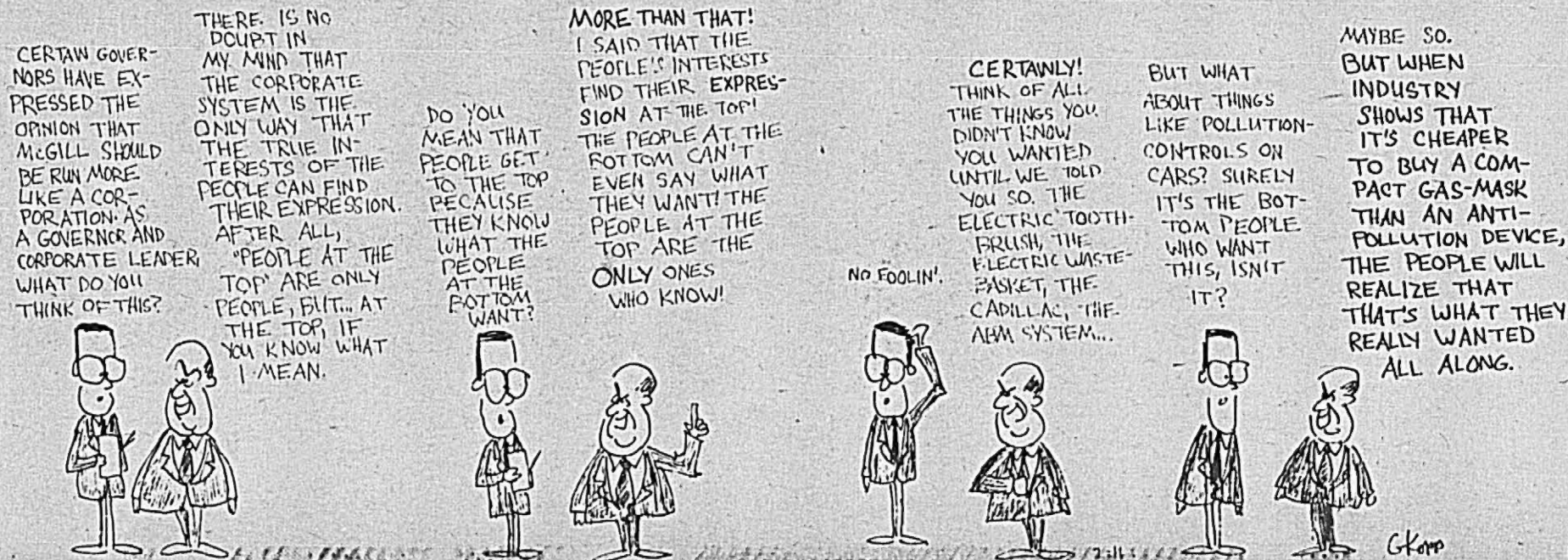
## MCGILL DAILY

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## LEAN AND HUNGRY

by George Kopp





the political supplement of the mcgill daily

wednesday, february 11, 1970 Vol. 1 no. 5

# Together

## Into the streets - Italian style - p.3





# Anarchism is possible

by barry katz

This is an appeal to the philosophic anarchist, who says that Anarchism is beautiful but not really desirable, or desirable but not really possible; it is an appeal to the politically alienated and the intellectually disaffiliated who calls "anarchy" his own personal Utopia but is convinced that it can be no more than a dream;

It is an appeal to the liberal who is beginning to wish that he could include equality in his ideology of freedom;

It is an appeal to the socialist who is beginning to wish that he could include freedom in his ideology of equality;

It is an appeal to the rational libertarian theorist who agrees that freedom from oppressive authority is the most important political goal although he does not understand or accept the association of Anarchism with contemporary society;

Many people in these and similar categories tentatively accept what they interpret to be certain aspects of the philosophic basis of Anarchism, but are unclear about many specific Anarchist views or their applicability in 20th century society. This essay will be an attempt to clarify some of the basic concerns of modern Anarchism, and hopefully to attract interested and sympathetic observers to this ultimate liberation movement.

## What Anarchists Believe

Anarchism does not presuppose the notion that man is fundamentally decent or perfectible, but only sociable, and desiring to be free of repressive authority. Essentially, Anarchism is the negation of the authority of any one person over another.

What on earth is "The State"? I certainly would not attempt to provide any

simplistic definition, and most Anarchists feel that it is insufficient for one to merely claim that he is against "The State". How can this abstraction be discussed in a meaningful way? To personify the State by asserting or denying such human values as moral rights and obligations is patently absurd.

But Anarchists have traditionally regarded the State as that part of society which performs certain public administrative functions, but more generally, coercive, regulatory activities. This joint task produces an inherently contradictory State, and a correspondingly schizophrenic society. Anarchists oppose central government and its supporting agencies and institutions not because they are part of the State, but because they are the most extreme and visible institutionalized examples of arbitrary authority in society. Other repressive authoritarian structures which might also be considered are prisons, armies, the media, industrial bureaucracies, and McGill University.

Just as people once learned that life could go on — and better — in the absence of the all-pervasive authority of the medieval Church, we must now recognize the fact that the State need not dominate every part of our lives.

## Democracy and Representation

It must be emphasized that democracy simply does not exist. In a country of over 20 million, rule by the people is a physical impossibility — where it is physically possible it is not necessary. We are instead ruled by a small corps of elected officials and this is merely elusive phrasing for the coercive authority of some people over others.

Anarchists dichotomize between leadership and expertise on the one hand, and authority on the other. Therefore, to the extent that our present elected leaders act in accordance with our interests, it is practical to accept them, but beyond that, our obligations immediately must cease; has anyone ever been busted for grass or for being in a demonstration by representatives of his interests?

## Class:

A further definitional function of the State, as the political expression of an economic system, is to maintain the existing inequality. It is inherently obligated to keep the rich, who support it, in a position of superiority over the people who have created this wealth through their own labour. Even in the Marxist sense, the State, once established, can hardly be expected to gradually disintegrate, but will rather be a cause and result of the continuation of a class society. The Marxian "transitional state" is a justification of an unnecessary evil which would simply recreate its own exploitative structures. The Anarchist Social Revolution is an attempt to liberate people from rule — not to disguise it.

## Organization and Bureaucracy

"Anarchists... are Anarchists because they do not believe in an anarchical world." This cryptic statement by Clemenceau is accurate to the extent that it indicates that Anarchists do not categorically reject organization — an ignorant myth. Rather, Anarchists desire sophisticated organization characterized by human relationships in the place of authority. Whether in the factory or the

continued on page 6

## actions & reactions

### Rent Strike Called in Berkeley

On January 20, members of the Berkeley Tenants' Union voted 543 to 20 in favor of withholding rents from their landlords. Citing the fact that the parasitic landlords were earning between 25 and 50% annually on invested capital, the members of the union realized that only collective action could defeat the landlords and are hoping that Berkeley's other 20,000 tenants will join them in their rent strike. The effect of the strike is not clear yet but the tenants are currently organizing to protect against evictions. They have bought an old World War II air raid siren and will use it to attract sympathizers to a tenant's aid when he is about to be evicted.

### In Your Own Backyard: Geoffroy Goes To Appeal

Pierre-Paul Geoffroy, who was sentenced to 27 terms of life imprisonment for his activities as a member of the Front de Libération de Québec of 1968-69, will go before the Appeals Court of Canada this week in an attempt to get his unbelievably high sentence reduced. He will base his appeal on the fact that no one was killed by any of his bombs, nor were there any serious injuries, yet he was still given a life term.

### Bolivia: Another Victory for Gulf Oil

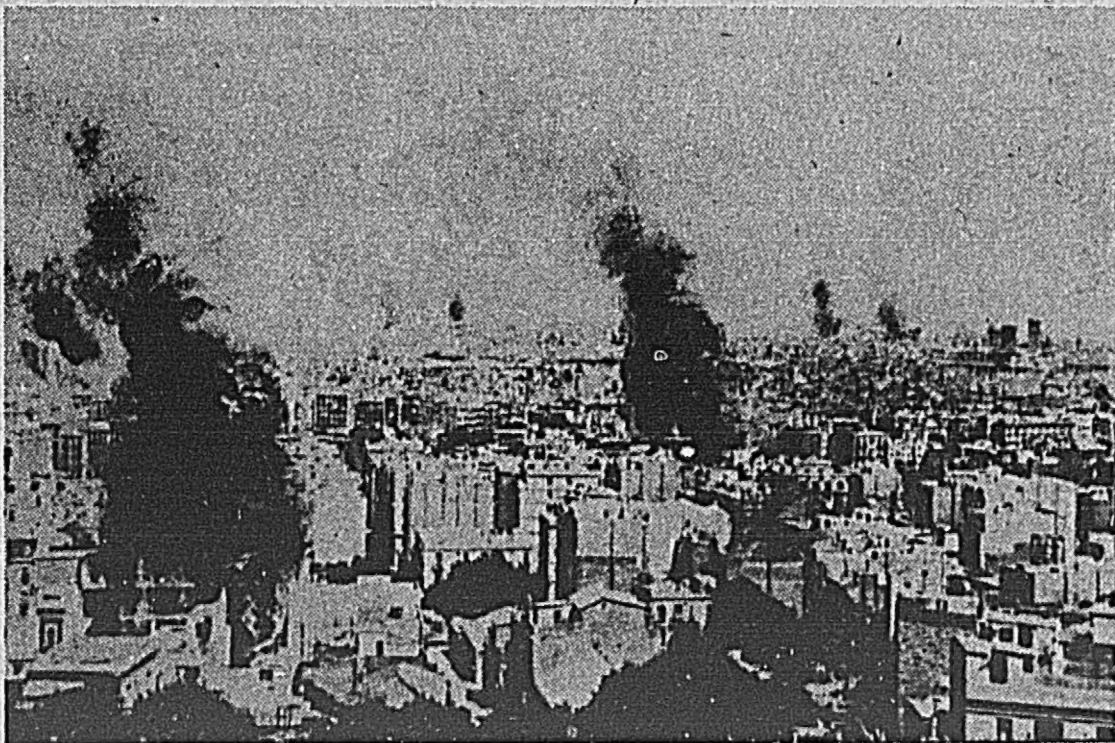
Gulf Oil Corporation is apparently succeeding in its plan to regain control over the oil installations which were nationalized by the left-leaning military government of Bolivia on October 17, 1969. Gulf cut off land-locked Bolivia's access to world oil markets by prohibiting Bolivia's use of the pipeline following nationalization. The new American Ambassador, Ernest Siracusa, whom Bolivians believe to be a high-ranking CIA agent, has developed an ownership scheme which would put a Spanish-owned company in partnership with the Bolivian government and would leave the day-to-day management as well as most of the profits to Gulf Oil. The American Ambassador has indicated that his country will attempt "to reduce the appearance of paternalism", which has characterized American relations with Latin American countries in the past. In other words, the Americans will make new efforts to convince the natives that foreign capital is not exploiting the country's people nor its natural wealth.

### North Carolina: Union Busting at City Hall

The Municipal government of Charlotte, North Carolina fired 11 garbage men, including the executive and the members of the negotiating committee of the union, last week after the union kept its men indoors for three hours Wednesday morning. The dispute started last month when two workers were crushed to death by the sanitation truck they had crawled under in order to gain some respite from the cold. At that time the city agreed that the sanitation workers would not be asked to work in temperatures below 20°. However the city broke its agreement and asked the men to work in Wednesday's zero temperatures. When the union resisted, its executive was fired but the city government claims that it is not trying to break the union.

### Newspaper reports guerrilla split

The Paris daily *Le Monde* reported last week that a significant split has taken place between Venezuelan guerrilla leader Douglas Bravo and the revolutionary government of Cuba. Bravo, the newspaper reported, "claimed Cuba had 'betrayed proletarian internationalism' in order to accept 'the comfortable position of a Soviet satellite.'" Bravo is the leader of the Venezuelan Front for National Liberation, one of the best-known guerrilla movements in Latin America. He broke with the Communist party of Venezuela in 1966, charging the party was reformist and refused to participate in armed struggle. His close ties with the Cubans began at that date. In 1967, Cuban Premier Fidel Castro went out of his way to praise Bravo and the FLN and to criticize the Venezuelan CP. *Le Monde* said Bravo's attack was based on Cuba's decision to scale down aid to various Latin American revolutionary groups, but did not further elaborate on Bravo's alleged remarks.



Churches burning in Barcelona following Anarchist action in 1906. Besides the usual crimes, the Catholic Church and its representatives were accused of torturing certain individuals to death in attempts to obtain confessions.

## Together

Editor: . . . . . Michael Prupas  
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# Into the Streets - Italian Style

by earl krams

Months' before the events of May 1968, in France, students at the University of Turin had successfully occupied, and held University buildings from November 27 to December 27 1967. This was just to be the initial thrust. Only a warning of things to come in all education institutions in Italy. Occupations, demonstrations, strikes, and all devices of total confrontation followed and are still continuing to this day. Now though, it is not only students who are confronting society; but also workers. As a result of genuine feeling of worker-student solidarity has arisen out of that first thrust in 1967. In response the Italian Government has replied in the only way that it knows how — with violent police oppression.

Although the Italian Student Movement began earlier than others, it has taken a longer time to blossom. But this may prove to be to its advantage, since it has slowly gathered and appealed to more and more supporters.

Since it was the students who first became active, let us examine their initial grievances. In the beginning, the confrontations centered strictly around educational problems. This is not hard to comprehend if one observes Italy's education system. It is archaic and has not radically progressed since medieval times. Students are taught by professors who believe outright in the ideal of professionalism. As a consequence there is no communication between students and teachers. The student is not expected to think independently, rather, his sole objective is to regurgitate in totality his professor's thoughts. It is not surprising therefore that the political science syllabus terminates with Rousseau. As a result education has not developed but more and more college graduates are being produced.

During the twentieth century the number of universities increased from nineteen to thirty-three. Some may think this a creditable achievement, but it isn't when you realize that the university population has increased ten times over. Lack of space has created tremendous overcrowding and at present the student-teacher ratio has reached the horrendous figure of fifty to one.

One would think that the Italian Government would have recognized the consequences that have resulted from such an education system. But up until the initial action of the students, the Government had persistently kept their glossy eyes shut to this and to many other problems.

Once the students became involved in their own grievances, they soon realized that they were not the only ones being oppressed, and that there were others worse off than they. The students soon learnt that it was not just their education system which needed change, but more importantly, society itself. To the students the Italian Center-Left Coalition Government represented the evil which was suppressing them and their fellow workers. Thus they did not hesitate to rise up in support of worker demands and a strong sense of solidarity took root.

Continuously the Government puts forward the viewpoint that Italy is economically booming and prosperous. Surely the wave of student and worker discontent, which has often resulted in violent

confrontations, is contradictory to this viewpoint. Now the foreigner is exposed to two sharply contrasting and contradictory pictures. Which picture is the truth? Who is one to believe?

Italy has the third largest hoard of gold and foreign currency in the world, approximately \$5.7 billion. Only the U.S.A. and West Germany exceed it. This seems to indicate prosperity; but the average highly skilled assembler of precision optical instruments earns only \$50 a week. The old argument that the cost of living is cheaper here, isn't worth shit, unless one considers \$2 cheap for a pound of beef or \$1.60 cheap for a movie theatre ticket. In the first nine months of 1968 Italy earned \$659,000 more abroad than it actually spent. So why are 1.8 million unemployed workers receiving less than \$30 a month? For the same period the industrial produce has been up 5%, but unemployment has increased 12.6%.

Wages have risen moderately but not enough for working class necessities and in fact the workers can forget about trying to attain the many of the essential needs of life. Added to this is a large discrepancy between wages in the South and the North. On some jobs wages differ as high as 20% in favour of the North. This has caused a rising migration of impoverished workers to the North where they remain impoverished workers. They are understandably bitter when their dreams of wealth are shattered.

What really happened? People in the South heard of the prosperity in Italy, as enunciated by their Government. Since this wealth was not in their area, the only solution was to go North. When they went North circumstances turned out differently. If they were lucky they found a menial job. It is not surprising that large slum ghettos continue to increase in the industrial cities as a result of the influx of workers.

In attempting to eradicate this problem the Government has created a truly potential revolutionary body. This mass has developed due to the government's haphazard effort to create improved communities which in reality are not integrated into the rest of society. Somehow in these new developments, the Government always forgets to supply a sufficient amount of stores and entertainment facilities. Because of the insincerity on the government's part, the people have become alienated, and thus have been forced to develop among themselves a community spirit which could be the basis of a revolutionary force.

With these facts in mind one can only find the Government guilty of perjury. Even the 'Capitalists' blame the Government, charging that the problems of the workers would be solved if the 30% that is taken off his pay cheque were given to him for his own private use.

As time progresses, more and more workers who had put their faith in bureaucratic unions have



realized that they have been manipulated by the tactic of delegating authority to an organized minority in trying to attain benefits from the existing structure. But as solidarity between the students and workers continues to grow, the workers have begun to oppose their unions by calling wildcat strikes.

A significant indication of how the people felt came prior to the national election of 1968. Premier Aldo Moro had the second longest rule since the war, having first been elected leader in 1963. He led a compromise, colourless, center-left Coalition Government. Many believed his régime to be a stable one, and expected him to maintain his power until 1971, when he would retire. But his techniques of compromise and delay had left the Italian Government stagnant, and had taken any previously existing dynamism out of bourgeois Italian politics. The people were not left with any clear-cut routes and as a consequence, an atmosphere of drift developed.

It is not surprising, as this stagnant political atmosphere had been cementing over five years, that the people were not at all stirred up for the '68 election. Fewer people attended electoral meetings and the population in general showed that it was no longer willing to eat up the promises of political campaigns.

In order to re-assure themselves, the political establishment attempted to rationalize this lack of participation, saying that the country was prosperous and economically expanding. Simplistically and naively they exclaimed that there were just no important issues to rouse the people. It is ironic that the people were roused enough to demonstrate their anger on the streets throughout the nation.

The election results clearly illustrated the dissatisfaction of the people. The Christian Democrats were not affected greatly but they still couldn't attain a majority government. The brunt of the people's feelings was felt most strongly by the other member of the Coalition Government—the Socialists. They suffered heavy losses because many voters shifted further to the left in protest and voted for the Proletarian Socialists or the Communist Party. Many Socialists realized the political error of having sacrificed their ideals for compromise. They refused to join the new Center-Left Coalition. Thus the Christian Democrats were left in the shaky position of having to form a minority-government cabinet. (The Socialists entered





# One Year After: February 11th Revisited

by anne cools

"It is a fundamental principle of Anglo-Saxon criminal justice that a man should be judged by a jury of his peers. In this case all the members of the panel from whom the jurors be chosen are white. It is therefore obvious that because of the racism which exists in Western society, these people cannot be considered as the peers of the 10 black students accused in this case. From this exclusively white panel it is impossible to select a jury of their peers.

We cannot overemphasize the reason for this fundamental principle of trial by one's peers. Only persons who have a common experience, a social condition can fully understand and appreciate the issues in a particular situation. This principle has been tested and has endured throughout the ages.

No one can say that the fact that all of the 10 accused are black is a coincidence. We maintain that they cannot have a fair trial unless there are also Black people on the panel from which their jury will be chosen."

— Defense Attorney Juanita Westmoreland, Wed. Jan. 21, 1970.

So stated Juanita Westmoreland, addressing the Montreal Criminal Court. She, Bernard Mergler and Robert Lemieux, the defense counsels for the ten black Trinidad students currently on trial. These students are the first of eighty-seven being tried in the Sir George Williams affair.

The roots of this affair first emerged in April 1968, when six black students rested complaints against one Biology Professor Perry Anderson, requesting the University Administration to investigate the matter. The complaints were racism and incompetence.

The University chose to ignore the students and the serious nature of their accusations, and in a direct insult to their dignity, promoted Prof. Anderson, despite his challenged credibility.

In December 1968, the students and the University Administration reached a mutual agreement, whereby 1) Professor Anderson was to go into voluntary suspension until the issue was resolved and 2) a Hearing Committee would be formed to weigh the evidence for the complaints. The University stated explicitly that the said committee would be mutually agreeable to all the parties concerned: the University, the accused professor, and the students.

Yet, despite this agreement, and in flagrant violation of it, the University Administration chose to act

unilaterally, and arbitrarily. A Hearing Committee was appointed, and the hearing began. The students were not consulted about the composition of the Committee, nor to the procedure the hearing would follow, or even about the time for the commencement of the proceedings.

The students protested, declaring both the Committee, and the hearing to be unconstitutional and unprincipled, and to be an act of bad faith on the part of the University. They stated, that for these reasons they could not participate in the hearing. Reminding the University of its agreement with them, and calling for the honouring of an adherence to that agreement, the students boycotted this sham hearing.

It is absolutely crucial to a proper understanding of this case that the reader understand very clearly that the black students never requested nor demanded the dismissal of Professor Anderson. All that they wanted was a principled and ethical committee, as agreed upon, to weigh their evidence. The students were always willing to abide by the conclusions of any such committee.

The Committee and the hearing voted itself constitutional and competent, and opted to proceed with the investigation into the charges against Professor Anderson. That is to say, that the University, an insti-

tution of higher learning and enlightenment was proceeding to investigate the charges against Professor Anderson in the absence of both those who laid the charges, and the evidence for laying the complaint in the first place.

Perceiving themselves and their grievances to be the ball in the Administration's game, the students, now with a thousand supporters, moved to terminate the sham hearing, by now a few days in progress. Later that same afternoon the students occupied the Computer Centre, stating their demands to be the formation of a Committee in accordance with the December mutual agreement.

It is impossible within the confines of this article to even begin to enumerate the indignities and abuses suffered by the black students at the hands of the University Administration.

In spite of all the obstacles, the students were able in the subsequent days of the occupation to mobilize extensive support from both within and without the university, from faculty members and students, from the black community of Montreal, and from universities across Canada and the Caribbean.

Another occupation took place in the University as a further expression of solidarity with the just nature of the black students stand. It is no exaggeration to say that at least twelve hundred students supported the black students, that being close to twenty per cent of the University's day registration.

Negotiations with the University which were open about a week later, broke down completely when it was learned that the Administration was planning to bring Professor Anderson out of voluntary retirement to resume teaching classes, thereby violating the second part of the December mutual agreement.

Sunday February 9, 1969 saw the students and their lawyer carefully formulate and sign a document which suggested a form for the new hearing Committee, and which expressed in writing the students' readiness to evacuate the occupied area, and to undertake no libelous suits against the University.

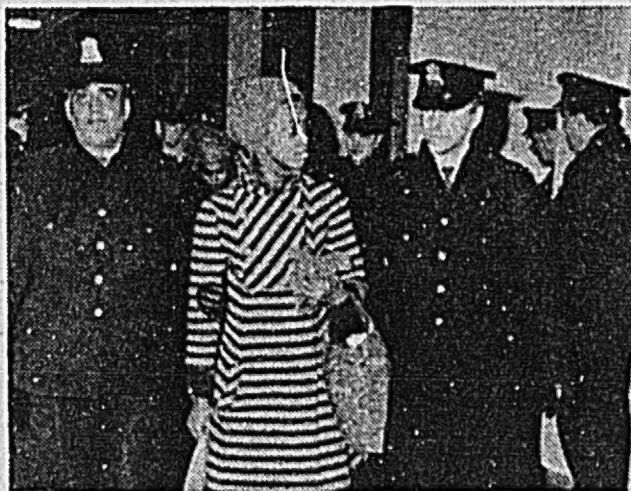
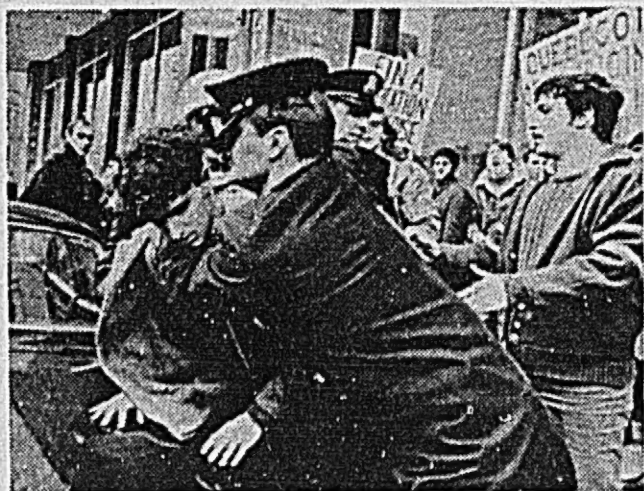
This document was then taken to the University Principal for signature by the Dean of Students and the University's lawyer, both of whom assured the students that the Administration would sign it. The students, taking this in earnest, prepared to evacuate the computer center the following day, Monday, February 10. Most of the students did in fact evacuate, many of them going home that night for the first time in two weeks — they were that certain that the University would sign the document, and that the occupation was over.

However, later that night, or rather early in the morning of February 11, 1969, at 4.00 am, the first police arrived. They walked through the entire computer centre area, then turned around and walked out again. Back outside, they prepared to break in again.

At this time, the students, as did many sympathetic faculty members and other individuals, tried to reach the University Administration, requesting them to call off the police. The response, and may history make a careful note of it, was "No negotiations. Riot Squad at nine o'clock".

Hours later, several hundred well-armed and heavily-equipped riot squad police moved in on the unarmed students.

The final outcome was the arrest and incarceration without bail of all those present: 42 black and 55 white; the upswell of an atmosphere of terror and hysteria throughout the city; massive outcries for the



Reporter: "Why didn't you take the students' demands seriously?" Faculty Association Executive member: "You know these West Indian Students — they exaggerate, they're expansive. And they use obscenity, but we've come to overlook that. They think differently"



blood of black people, vicious reprisals against blacks at their places of employment and abode; and police harassment of the black community.

With all this, and to the tune, of "get the niggers", "kill the niggers", etc etc, black people were assured that there is no racism in this country.

To be black, means to accept from the age of reason certain basic facts about oneself, and about one's relationships in this society. The first is the fact of our non-existence in the eyes of white society in general, and Canadian society in particular. To what extent does Canada exist for black people? what extent does Canada represent black people, in any of its forms?

The black students at Sir George took a position based on certain principles and they, consciously or unconsciously, posed a crucial question for black people in Canada. They asked in no uncertain terms, "Do we exist?" "Do we as black people exist in Canada?" To find the answer, look very carefully at the recent events and at the established order.

The black students who took those principled positions, now stand charged before the Courts. For us this is a logical historical process, which raises the question of power and of our powerlessness. Who has the authority and the license to do what and to whom? To what Court could the black students appeal, to sit in judgement on the University Administration, who have violated all the basic human and natural laws of social existence? In terms of the Sir George Williams affair black people have been forced to accept these facts:

1) That those who accused Professor Anderson have become the accused, and are charged before the Courts on 12 counts.

2) That bails were exorbitant, and that bails for blacks were considerably higher than for whites.

3) That the passports of the aliens, i.e. the West Indians, were confiscated, thereby inflicting an additional punishment.

4) That those persons held in jail for a longer period of time were black.

5) That 5,000 white Canadians stood outside Sir George on February 11th and shouted "Get The Niggers" and that the press considered this fact unworthy of mention.

6) That "enlightened" scholars, such as Eugene Genovese and Norman Klein, should cast their weight to discredit the black students.

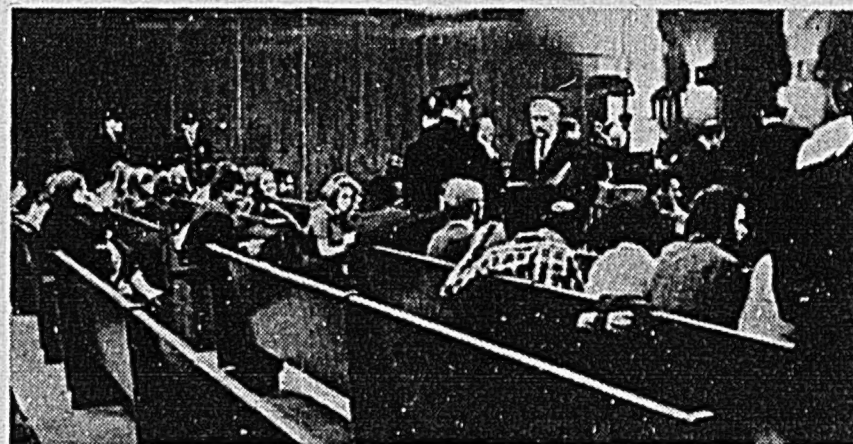
7) That several thousand McGill University students signed a statement condemning the black students at Sir George.

8) That the mass media deliberately distorted the facts, camouflaged the truth, and used its power to the detriment of the students, prejudicing public opinion against them.

9) That Professor Anderson was publicly exonerated while the legal cases against the students were still proceeding.

10) That most white people in the city of Montreal consciously believe that the black students are guilty and that the white students are innocent, or at least less guilty.

11) That though huge profits from oil, bauxite and numerous other industries are extracted yearly from the Caribbean by Canada, Canadians from M.P.'s down to men in the street were quick to call for the deportation of the black students, and to assert, very definitely, that no more Caribbean students be allowed the privilege of coming here to study, that privilege, like so many other privileges extended to black people, having been payed for by black people with their flesh and blood.



12) That the black students are accused of squandering Canadian taxpayers' money, while no mention is made of the use of tax-payers' money in such ventures as the administration sojourn in the Sheraton Mount Royal Hotel during the Computer Center occupation; or for that matter the payment of several thousand dollars a day to special prosecutors when the Crown is paid for that job; or the close to \$150 thousand that the university spent to cover the cost of xeroxing several thousand pages from the preliminary hearing of Kennedy J. Frederick.

To be black means the negation of all moral, just, and Christian ethics on which this society claims to be based: that all men are created equal; that all men are equal before the Law, that all men are innocent until proven guilty. To be black means the nonexistence of these basic human rights, and furthermore the majority of white people in this society stand idly by while injustices are perpetrated against their name.

While most of those in this city and this country carry on with their day-to-day affairs, the lives of several black students seemed ear-marked for prison.

The trial of the ten black Trinidadians is now entering its fourth week. In its first week certain things were made clear to the black people of this city and of this country.

Of the 343 prospective jurors, not one was black. Lawyer Juanita Westmoreland, as seen in the extract above, attempted to stress this point. Nevertheless the jury, as finally composed, is all white and essentially middle-aged. The conclusions to be drawn from this are at once apparent.

It is events like these that force black people to reevaluate themselves, their views of themselves as a people, their social relationships, and most important of all their relationships to those who are in charge of Official Society.

These conclusions lead us to state categorically that bourgeois society has nothing to offer black people.

Bourgeois society was built and maintained on our backs, to the extreme that bourgeois society, whenever challenged by black people, makes no bones about the fact that it is willing to allow absolutely no change whatsoever, in the present order of affairs.

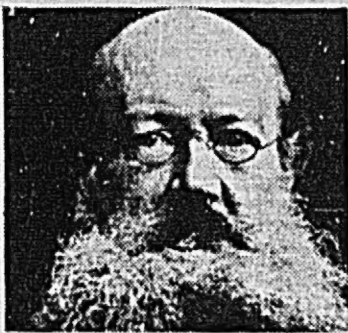
The response of Sir George Williams University to its black students, is the response of its Board of Governors, of the Industrial Magnates, of the State, and of Official Society in general to black people.

For these reasons it becomes quite clear that within the present confines of the existing economic relationships of this society, black people will never be allowed to stand up as men and women, and assume control of the affairs of their lives.

This is the era, when due to such events as the Sir George Williams University affair, black people throughout the world are coming to such realizations, and are acting on behalf of those realizations to effect a peaceful and harmonious society fit to be inhabited by human beings; free from lynchings, free from nappalm, and free from exploitation. Therefore we see that it is not black people who are on trial in this world because the truth of the matter is that black people are a non-violent people, who have never plundered and murdered other nations. Black people have never unleashed brutality and barbarism on the other nations of the world. The aims of black people remain what they have always been — the liberation of themselves, body & Soul.

The black students have always felt that the peoples of Canada and of the Caribbean have a basic right to be informed of the true facts of this case. That is the primary reason why the students persistently call for a government investigation into the matter. The truth must be brought to the surface for all thinking people to see. To those giant and powerful members of the mass media across the nation who assert of late that the students' attempts to lay bare the truth is contempt of court, and who editorialize to the effect that we are trying to blackmail Canadian justice. To them we have only one thing to say: we are a people who have had to pay to occupy our own skins. The question is, who stands in contempt of justice?





## Anarchism

continued from page 2

university (a subtle difference does exist), work performed without mechanical adherence to rigid rules and precedents will necessarily come closer to satisfying human needs than work performed by people with concentration camp mentalities.

But realistically, all organization tends toward bureaucracy in which an elite group of professional administrators assume exclusively directive roles (why do all university demonstrations end up at "the Administration Building"?). This tendency toward crystallization must be constantly guarded against.

### Property

As is the case with all particulars of Anarchism,

there is no monotonously repetitious dogmatic ideology with regard to the concept of property. Very generally, however, most Anarchists believe that whoever needs a necessity of life has a right to it; no landlord has the right to charge me exploitative rents when I need a place to live; I have no right to two cheeseburgers if you are hungry.

I personally favour the expropriation and communalization of those items which are produced, or contribute to the production of things that can be used to exploit: land, buildings, machines, raw materials, etc. But I accept the notion of private ownership of things which I require or have produced myself.

### War and Violence

As I have implied earlier, Anarchism provides no rigid philosophy regarding violence: Tolstoy was a pacifist, Bakunin may have been a deranged psychopath. But the stereotyped violent Anarchist is an 80-year old myth which rivals Santa Claus in popularity. The unfortunate truth is that violence will probably occur when people try to liberate themselves from their exploiters and rulers. But one need only compare all of the Anarchist bombings, assassinations, sei-

zures, and other forms of "le propagande par le fait" with the violence of those who maintain authority. Consider Hitler, Stalin, Johnson; consider the Bomb, napalm, gas chambers, prisons, police...

### The Individual and Society

Most Anarchists believe that "natural rights" for all people do not extend beyond the right to live. You have no right to smoke dope, but nobody, whether he calls himself cop, prime minister, or parent has the right to stop you. This applies equally to all other aspects of personal life — dress, speech, sex, beliefs, etc. — and is merely an assertion of the fundamental Anarchist belief in individual liberty. To the extent that someone may infringe upon the freedom of another, it becomes the responsibility of the society to protect itself and re-educate him, but not through the damaging controls of police, armies, laws, prisons, and schools. These agencies teach unconditional obedience to power and authority — that it is illegal, not immoral to infringe upon the rights of others.

Everyone has his own conception of the good life, and the best way of attaining it

is through equal freedom for all.

### How Anarchists Differ

A constant theme in Anarchist philosophy is the importance of individual interpretation, and these have indeed been varied. Anarchists have stressed the responsibilities of the individual to himself, to the community, and to the greater society; they have concentrated on the re-organization of industry, agriculture, on the provision of necessities, and on revolution.

But although it is an unjust oversimplification, it might be helpful to conclude that the "Anarchist" is an Individualist in his private life, a Mutualist in his social life, a Collectivist-Syndicalist in his working life, and a Communist in his political life.

### What Anarchists Want

The primary goal of the Anarchist is to become a free individual in a free society. This can only be achieved through the abolition of all forms of authority and the expropriation of property, and therefore the end of a class system based on ownership as well as control.

Decentralized, coordinated associations would take the

place of government and petrified career bureaucrats in the areas of work, culture, communications, health, recreation, education, and residential regionalism. This accommodates the Anarchist view that power tends to corrupt; these small free associations would never provide a sufficient power base for expansion into a Military-Industrial-Political complex.

It can be seen that this view supports the emergence of cultural rather than geographic identity, allowing for the existence of Biafra, Quebec, both the Jews and Palestinian Arabs in the Middle East, the Black community in America, etc.

### Work

Work would be drastically re-organized, as Anarchists believe that the planning and management of work should be by those who actually perform it — not by an elite entrepreneurial class. Working conditions (i.e. sanitation, ventilation, recreational facilities) would naturally improve, as investments would be made that the capitalist employer finds unprofitable. This would also begin to satisfy the Anarchist emphasis

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# Owl's Clover



by h. blum

In the December-January issue of Canadian Dimension, there's a symposium on the NDP Convention. One of the participants is a local boy by the name of Charles Taylor, who entitles his contribution: The "America Issue".

In his article Taylor criticizes not a policy but an attitude: the transplanted "self-alienation" of American radicals into Canada. In the United States, Taylor argues, the "political system" allows leftists "no viable way" in which they can "fight for change". As a result they "respond with a politics of alienation, and with a hatred of the American way of life which is matched and partly explained by the mawkish love of this way of life among mainstream America". The implied argument is that, in Canada, those who wish to "fight for change" can do so within the existing "political system".

And Professor Taylor could point to the existence of the New Democratic Party, a flourishing, mass-based labour-

social-democratic party. The NDP is not only legitimate and allowed to do its work right out in the open (its members don't even have to register with some government agency), it actually has 18 members in the House of Commons. And in Manitoba it runs the government (except for the meddling interference of a few civil servants appointed by their predecessors in office).

All this proves, of course, that the left is not excluded from the legitimate political process in Canada. The point is, Professor Taylor argues, to move away from the "pure politics of alienation on the U. S. model" and join the NDP. And once you've joined the Party, he admonishes, you'd better leave your "USA-fixation" behind. You see, all this "anti-Americanism", this "transplanted self-hatred of America" is bound to "provoke reaction". Might upset the stock-holders. I mean voters.

Well, I've got the feeling that all those years of unsuccessful

election campaigns trying to beat the Madison Ave. boys and the political pros at their own game, have dislocated Professor Taylor's sense of judgement. He's become like an old prospector looking for gold, convinced that he'll find it over next ridge. Electoral success can't be far off. Next time, or if not next time, surely the time after that, the people are bound to tire of P.E.T. and the Technocrats. Virtue and reason are bound to win at the polls. And we can't blame our old prospector for getting impatient with these young fellas who've come to try to plant orchards in the sand: he knows that they can never succeed. The Electoral calculus is inexorable and ineluctable. You're not going to get anybody's vote by running around babbling a bunch of nonsense about the American Empire.

Taylor identifies Canadian economic independence as the NDP's most important policy. But then he reminds us that the "United States is not the metaphysical fulcrum of history". Well, whether it's history's metaphysical fulcrum, or ontological anus, the U.S. still owns 70% of Canada. So when you're talking about Canadian economic independence the not-very-metaphysical fulcrum of the problem is to be found south-of-the border. The issue

of Canadian independence — economic or any other kind — can only be understood in the context of our role in the American Empire.

Professor Taylor would like to portray concern with the American Empire as a neurosis of impressionable, jeune minds. That may be so. But there are at least a few of his own generation who share that neurosis. Let me quote George Grant!

*A central aspect of the fate of being a Canadian is that our very existence has at all times been bound up with the interplay of various world empires. One can better understand what it is to be Canadian if one understands that interplay. As no serious person is interested in history simply as antiquarianism but only as it illumines one's search for the good in the here and now, let me set the problem in its most contemporary form - Vietnam. What our fate is today becomes most evident in the light of Vietnam. It is clear that in that country the American empire has been demolishing a people, rather than allowing them to live outside the American orbit.*

It's a strange turn of events when one finds oneself more in agreement with Christian, conservative Grant than with freethinking, social-democrat Taylor.

But the problem of the voting public still remains. And we haven't dealt with our old prospector's objection that you can't grow apple trees in gold fields; that the dialectical logic of empire just doesn't work within the context of the electoral calculus. Well, the social democrats of western Europe have stuck faithfully — even more faithfully than the more conservative parties — by the rules of the electoral calculus. And look where it's got them. Is that the future Professor Taylor and his buddies see for the left in Canada? If that be so, then the youth of Canada would be just as well advised to join the Army as the NDP. They would be working for the same masters, anyway.

## Join the Conspiracy!

by h. f. weisbord

March 1968 was a time of bargaining over the Civil Rights Act in the American Senate. Strom Thurmond, Senator from South Carolina, was able to ram through, as a provision to this Act, an anti-riot rider which was passed, along with the total bill, by the House Of Representatives during the civil disorders following the assassination of Martin Luther King. It was an Act destined to create the stifling of free speech, the prosecution of meaningful dissent, and the first true circus in a courtroom.

Anti-riot acts have always been notorious in the U. S. for exposing the rhetoric of right wing extremism. A previous bill, sponsored after the Newark riots of July 1967 (BILL, HR 421 which later died in Senate) was characterized by the argument of Congressman Taylor of North Carolina who warned, "There is evidence that Communists are trying to take advantage of the civil rights movement to stir up people and damage our reputation as an enlightened people in the eyes of the world." Congressman Roubush of Indiana had only to add.

"These people that these bills will affect are anti-American. They want to help our enemies. They oppose our boys in Vietnam. They teach people how to dodge the draft. They burn the American flag. We can only call them anti-American. So a vote for this bill is a vote against riot investigators."

The latest American "anti-riot" act came into effect April 11, 1968. In their indictments, The Chicago Conspiracy is alleged to have begun to "conspire" one day later, April 12.

This bill was not passed without objection. The American Civil Liberties Union prepared a brief strongly criticizing, among other things the act's definition of "riot" which would include literally scores of punishable public disturbances occurring each evening in every American city. A petition circulated by seventeen Congressmen to their colleagues included "...The bill is wrong in conception, has received inadequate consideration, has grave legal defects and raises serious possibilities of interference with the legitimate activities of civil rights groups and labour organizations, and therefore we oppose it..." Even the New York Times (in an editorial entitled "This Bill Won't Stop Riots") and the Washington Post ("Scapegoat Bill") opposed the act.

The Chicago Conspiracy prosecution is basically a "state of mind" prosecution. The gist of the offense is not the participation in a riot or even the instigation of a riot. Rather it is the crossing of a state line or the use of a facility of commerce with "evil intent" and the commission or attempted commission of some overt act for an "illegal purpose". This overt act need not create a clear and present danger or even a tendency toward danger. The crucial issue will be

what the defendant was thinking at the time he crossed the state line or used interstate facilities. Says Abbie Hoffman, "But I don't know what I was thinking on my way to Chicago. I sure as hell don't think the government does."

Meanwhile, the trial goes on. The defendants and their lawyers line up against the prosecuting attorneys and Judge Julius Hoffman ("Queen Julie": who at seventy-four has questionable ties to the defense department. He is described as being "beyond the generation gap and suffers from tired blood. His conception of a drug is Geritol". Tor Foran, one of the prosecutors, is a political protégé of Mayor Daley. For him, a guilty verdict would be a boost up the ladder of political office.

The defendants represent almost every shade of contemporary political and social dissent in the U.S. There are David Dellinger, 53, John Froines, 30, and Rennie Davis, 29, all from the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam. Lee Weiner, 30, is the lone Chicagoan. Jerry Rubin, 30, and Abbie Hoffman, 30, are being tried in what they claim is a "culture clash of two nations." Tom Hayden, 29, one of the founders of SDS, salutes the jury with a clenched fist. Bobby Seale, 32, was a defendant. Presently he is serving four years for contempt—this after being shackled and gagged in court. This, too, after being refused permission to defend himself while over on the West Coast, Charlie Manson fires questions at witnesses.



The eight defendants each face one substantive charge (ie as an individual) and one conspiracy charge amounting to a possible ten years in prison and a fine of twenty thousand dollars.

Throughout, the trial has been functioning on two levels. The absurdities, contradictions and formalities of the court procedure have been comically exploited by editorialists and cartoonists (from Feiffer to Kopp) alike. Jerry Rubin and Abbie Hoffman's sensitivity to the glutinous desires of the media has served them in attracting attention to the basic cultural, social and political repression. Their whip cream topping of somersaults (it was actually a back flip — "Anyone can do a somersault" — Hoffman), articles and books has always exposed the trial for the miscarriage of justice that it is. Their humour leads intentionally to a delineation of the destruction of their basic civil rights. Implicit, always, is the statement that "You may be next."

There is an attempt at humanizing the impersonal, rigid structure of the courtroom itself. Tom Hayden salutes the jury with a clenched fist, Abbie blows kisses to calm them. Says Hoffman, "This

process of de-humanization sets in and you have to counteract it. See, our politics have to be personal. If you get up there and you start running them down about imperialism and racism and fascism coming into Amerika, and try to explain all that in a very heavy, traditional left kind of way, it's not good in a courtroom... Politics have to be personal. People have to cry, people have to get excited, people have to laugh, they have to get boisterous, they have to have weaknesses ... they have to be HUMAN. So, defendants insist on first names only and, as Mayor Daley leaves the court, Abbie challenges him to a first-fight-winners take all.

Money for the defense is scarce. Both Kathleen Cleaver and Susan Sontag act as treasure hunters for a fund which has been pushing posters, comic books, buttons and Christmas cards in order to raise bread. The underground of America, from WBAI radio in New York, to the "Chicago Seed" have all lent strong editorial support but little in the way of financial aid. For the moment, Abbie has turned down \$100,000 for his life story from Columbia Pictures — "Man, I'm not even dead yet," he

continued on page 8





## Conspiracy!

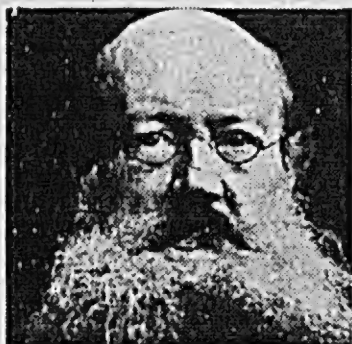
continued from page 7

says, adding "...everything in Amerika is saleable, even revolution. You know, Sell It Like It Is!" But, that money is needed and the time may quickly come when The Conspiracy starts using Establishment money to fight its own government.

There is no easy way to slide out of this review. The trial still continues. Bobby Seale sits in the clink for four years on the largest contempt sentence ever handed down in the U.S. The writings and speeches of the other defendants must all be censored by their lawyers so as they don't prejudice the outcome of the trial. And the future is far from rosy. Says Abbie Hoffman: "I don't think any of the defendants disagree on the outcome of the trial. It'll be somewhat like today. I mean we'll win every battle, our lawyers will make good points, their undercover agents and their police witnesses will all look dull, boring, look like liars, give a picture of Chicago from a different point of view than the whole world saw it on television or experienced it here in the streets. And we'll be able to win every day... But on the last day, we're going to lose. We're going to prison because it's a law specifically designed to get us."

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## Anarchism

continued from page 6

on consumption rather than production — there would be no more rich men and overproduction to contrast with poverty and want in a society.

### Necessities and Luxuries

All essential requirements of life — land, food, housing, etc. — should be taken off the commercial market where they are sold at exploitative prices by an economic elite at the expense of the community.

Luxuries should also be accessible to the broad base of the society, as they form the basis of life once everyone is guaranteed freedom from starvation, deprivation, and exploitation. But this becomes a matter of personal preference.

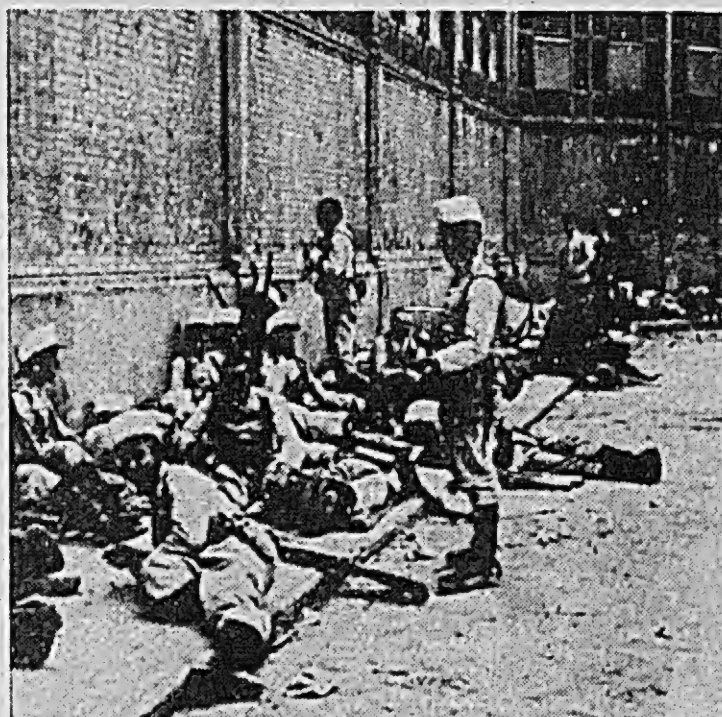
The current crises in such social matters as education, health, and delinquency would be immeasurably improved by the Anarchist who approaches these, and all other problems, from a human, non-authoritarian standpoint.

### Revolution

Ideally, the Anarchist society would be realized following a brief, humane Social Revolution in which the people rise up in a unified physical reaction against the exploitation and oppression from the economic and power elites.

Unfortunately, this goal seems rather unlikely in the near future, but the pressure for intermediate reform is constantly applied. In many fully industrialized countries (i.e. Canada, Britain, the United States) this has resulted in community control of communications, medical care, some heavy industries, public utilities, schools, etc., as well as considerable (but discouragingly unsatisfactory) reform of the prison and university systems.

Most Anarchists argue that this type of moderate reformism is hopelessly inadequate, but accept the fact that any progress is better than none.



These reservists, bound for Morocco as a result of the 1906 call-up in Spain, were the catalysts in Anarchist actions which resulted in the burning of churches and other violence.

In too many instances, however, frustration and despairists into nihilistic activities, or hopeless inactivity. Both are tempting, but useless courses of action.

Prior to direct revolutionary activity, Anarchists generally engage in propaganda by word, as in the form of this essay, and propaganda by deed which leads to direct action (i.e. protests, civil disobedience, and agitation). This type of activity is not directed toward the institutions of the State, but rather, it is involved

with the people most directly concerned with the situation. This is intended to mobilize actual support, rather than just publicity.

Finally, I personally see nothing morally objectionable in alliances with non-Anarchist organizations which are working toward particular priorities of the Anarchist. Anarchism, unlike Socialism or Capitalism, promises to at least try to achieve a better society for all people — not merely the rich or the persecuted.

## Into the streets - Italian style

continued from page 3

the coalition again but later the party itself split into right and left factions, and Italy continued with a minority government till Premier Rumor resigned on Feb. 6, 1970 under the strain of being not able to get through any legislation to correct the problem-filled situation in which Italy still remains.)

With an unstable government in power, the takeoff point was at hand for a truly national revolutionary movement. Students no longer demonstrated solely within their own University but rather, nationwide demonstrations took place. In addition workers showed solidarity with other workers on strike. As a result, there were numerous nationwide general strikes.

Just to give you a feeling of what was happening almost every day in Italy in 1968 and 1969 and is continuing into the 70's, we can look at the events of June 4 1968. In Lanciano workers demonstrated and were confronted by police. At the University of Turin students and riot squads with tear gas clashed and police were sent into action at the University of Rome. In Naples police clubbed employees of schools who were on strike. In Genoa, thousands of workers and students marched through the city in support of striking workers and students in France. These events and other similar occurrences since clearly indicate that the Italian people are not prepared to listen any longer to a Government which has lied to them so many times before. Neither will they be intimidated by police action.

Like the French Communist Party, the Italian Communist Party when faced with the challenge from the left, reacted at first in much the same manner as the bourgeois parties did. Strong attacks were made by Communist officials on the students and their demands, and many were purged from the party.

One of Italy's leading Communist theorists, Giorgio Amendola, called the actions "extremist infantilism" and "19th Century revolutionary barricade tactics". He felt disheartened that the Party itself couldn't harness this new student energy into a unified effort against society. Unfortunately he did not realize that the new movement is not interested in a bureaucratic elite-run party, a party wanting to play under the existing rules and which is no different from the other established parties. Recently, the Italian Communist Party has softened their stand against the new movement and this surely indicates how successful it has been in attracting ever more and more followers.

Thus it was not surprising to find nationwide general strikes occurring frequently such as the one of November 4, 1968 when twelve million workers joined by students went on strike for twenty-four hours. Essentially they demanded such things as a substantial increase in retirement funds, a greater voice for workers in control of social security funds, and larger state contributions to all such programs.

The strikes that have swept Italy for the past two years have not centered in one area or in one city. They have not affected one particular occupation or industry. In fact demonstrations and strikes have even included governmental administrative workers. It would be harder to find a specific industry, utility, and public service which has not been on strike at least once in recent years.

The people were not prepared to put their faith in the new government of Premier Rumor. How could they be expected to trust those who had preached to them for so many years about the prosperity of Italy? A Government which did nothing to rectify the lowly average yearly salary of \$2,300 a year. A Government which did not build enough new subsidized housing.

The Italian Government has had the chance to reform their country. The students, the workers, the people as a whole were prepared to listen and wait for reform and improvement. Why didn't it come? Simply because the Government was more interested in creating a favourable external image without improving internally. They are now paying

the consequences of their folly, and the world now knows of the true "prosperity" of Italy.

The Italian students are still making great gains in educational reform since their first occupation on November 27, 1967. They now have much more control over their curriculum, all because they were not afraid to confront their professors and did not flee when faced with police brutality, but held and counter-attacked. Again, the increased success of the Italian students has caused the Italian Communist Party to soft-pedal their former reactionary stance. The Communists are afraid of losing contact with the workers and are afraid of being ripped off, as the French Communist Party would have been if the "May 68 Revolution" had been successful. One has to remember too that there is not a strong government like the Gaullists in Italy to put down the uprisings.

All the Italian established parties are frightened by events like those of January 14, 1969, when students at the University of Milan took over an old hotel, after having demanded Government action to improve dormitory conditions. The importance lies not in the actual seizure of the hotel but rather in the after-events. The students established a collective society but more important was the aid the students received from sympathetic workers. These workers, who had led a successful wildcat strike against the gigantic Pirelli Rubber Factory in 1968, taught the students how to use tools which were essential for repairing the living quarters.

Into the 1970's the solidarity between students and workers is continuing to gain momentum. One only has to observe the joint strikes and demonstrations which are taking place. With this solidarity and collective leadership, the Student Movement is attacking not only the universities but also the state. It is unrealistic to think that the movement can be attracted and absorbed into any of the established parties. The Student Movement does not believe that society can be changed by parliamentary parties. Only the people can create a just society. They are convinced that "the bourgeois state can no longer be changed — it must be destroyed."



# Abortion: use and misuse II

Newsfeature by NATHALIE APOUCHTINE and ED CHOUKE

*The stories of girls who have been maimed by quack abortionists are frightening and widespread. It is possible, however, to have a safe illegal abortion performed by one of a handful of doctors in Montreal if a girl does enough searching. This interview documents the reactions and evaluations of a McGill student who had a routine medical abortion last year.*

Daily: What was your first reaction when you found out you were pregnant?

Marietta: I was on vacation when I first thought I might be pregnant, so I was hoping it was just the pressure. But, when I did find out, I wasn't shocked. I was just worried. Something like that was bound to happen someday.

The most horrible thing about it was to start the thing off. I spoke to a woman at the hospital in front of lots of people — both women and men, when I went to find out if I really was pregnant.

Then, when I had contacted the doctor I had been referred to, I was worried because I was afraid he wouldn't do it, since he didn't know me.

Daily: Did you consider the legal implications — the penalties for acquiring an illegal abortion?

Marietta: At the time I don't think I was really aware of them. I was really in a desperate state and it was the last thing I would think about. It was my life or the law, so I didn't care too much about the law. Some people warned me about it, but I didn't know whether to believe them or not. I figured it was the doctor who got all the trouble.

I had then, and I still do, contempt for something stupid like that. If I had the baby, my whole life would have been in jeopardy. If I had the abortion, there was more chance that everything would come out OK.

Besides it was so easy to get, I didn't see how it could be dangerous. I was confident in the doctor and in the person who referred me to him.

Daily: How did you get the reference?

Marietta: I was once speaking to a friend a few years ago and she told me she knew a doctor who performed abortions. At the time, to me it was an ugly thing, it seemed sort of... unbelievable that this sort of thing could go on. It seemed dark and dingy. I thought to myself, "I'll never get myself into that sort of situation". I immediately thought myself superior to the type of girl who would.

So, when I found out I was pregnant, I spoke to this friend and she referred me to the doctor.

Daily: What would you have done if you couldn't have gotten an abortion?

Marietta: I don't know. I can't even say what I would have done, if I would have left home or what.

Having the child would have wrecked my life, my parents wouldn't have taken me back.

I spoke to my mother about abortions. She said, "If you had a daughter, you wouldn't want her going around pregnant. It's so easy to get abortions these days."

She knows I sleep with my boyfriend, but she believes that girls these days have no excuse to get pregnant.

But my father is such a puritan! He doesn't even know the whole thing exists. My mother reads about abortion, the pill, etc., but my father is a real problem. I don't know what he would have done.

*"Judge this world which tortures its own rose cheeked daughters with humiliation and terror and fear and pain and guilt, which subjects them to unnecessary disease, maiming and death. Judge this world which talks about the sanctity of an unwanted life that it isn't willing to care for or love or feed or educate — on a planet that is strangling from overpopulation. Judge this world which talks piously about a passive, unthinking, unemotional, chemical thing, in which there has been zero emotional and material investment, as if it were a life — and yet treats the mother like so much garbage who deserves her fate. Judge the Canadian Government which murders a thousand young girls a year in a most horrible way."*

Donald Kingsbury, McGill Daily, Oct. 30, 1967.

Daily: How long did it take you to arrange the abortion once you had contacted the doctor?

Marietta: It took less than 2 weeks. I phoned on a Friday and got an appointment for the next Friday, and on the Tuesday following that, I had the abortion.

The doctor was very fast and cooperative. He was so cool about it, as if it was nothing.

Daily: What was the abortion like?

Marietta: The actual abortion was a breeze, it was nothing. It was like a smear test.

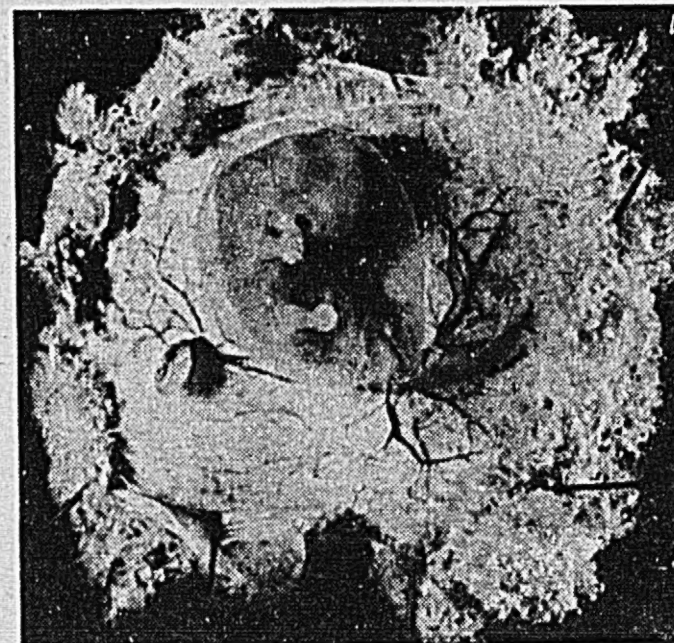
I was really at ease. I like being looked after, and they were really nice to me. I wasn't worried at all.

It wasn't painful. It just felt like a period. I didn't want it to hurt. I concentrated on that. They kept me talking. Then, they put the foetus down the garburetor. I thought, "Oh, that's terrible". But it was only later that I realized how awful it really was. I realized that I should have been hysterical, but at the time I was just thinking of myself. After that, I went into shock.

Daily: How long did the operation last?

Marietta: It just lasted 10 minutes. It was really fast and smooth.

Daily: How long did it take you to recover completely?



A 39-day-old embryo, about half an inch long.

Marietta: I was just faint and nauseous for about 5 minutes. I lay down. I was feeling extremely weak and I just wanted to collapse. Altogether, I waited three quarters of an hour before leaving. I had to get up every so often, to be on my feet. Finally, I felt strong enough to leave.

I was feeling very sick that night. I told my parents I was having a bad period. It gave me an excuse not to go to school the next day.

The weakness practically went away the next day. Before the abortion, I had felt really sick. It was a great contrast, I felt really good.

Then, I had to take antibiotics for a week pretending I was a Mrs. I was bleeding for a while, but then my period came right after. I couldn't go swimming for a while, but that's about it.

Daily: Did you have any guilt feelings?

Marietta: Not once during the abortion. After, well, sometimes it comes up. When I'm depressed or when I think I'm worthless, I think about it to punish myself.

I always wondered what it would be like to go through the pregnancy. But, I was so sick physically before the abortion, that it was a relief when it was finished.

Daily: Do you have any regrets?

Marietta: Usually, I don't think about it. Once in a while, something really strikes me. Then I have to rationalize. Well, look how that kid's life would have been, and it would have ruined my life. I couldn't see myself coming back to McGill.

Anyway, it was kind of good for me to have to face a real crisis — it made me think a lot, it made me get serious. Sometimes I think I should feel bad about it, but I don't.

I'm just glad I had such a good doctor. I consider myself lucky.

*A McGill graduate student who is doing research in the psychological aspects of abortion needs subjects.*

*If you've had one and would like to help her in the project, please call Joyce at 844-2141.*



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The various groups banned  
 from holding meetings in the  
 Union have gained unexpected  
 support from the Arts and Science  
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The ASUS Executive voted last  
 week to "condemn the actions  
 of Students' Council in refusing  
 use of the University Centre" to  
 several groups wanting to hold  
 meetings there.

The ASUS Executive noted the  
 "clearly political intent" of this  
 action, which, among others, affected  
 the McGill Student Front,  
 the McGill Student Movement,  
 and the India Progressive Study  
 Group. The Executive charged  
 that these groups should not be  
 made responsible for the actions  
 of individual members.

David Young, Students' Society  
 Internal Vice-President,  
 intends to "read" the ASUS  
 letters at the Council meeting  
 tonight.

At the present time the matter  
 is under the discretion of Union  
 Building Manager Frank Costi,  
 who does not intend to lift the  
 ban unless he is overruled by  
 Council.

According to Young it is very  
 unlikely that Council will reallocate  
 the banned groups to the Union.

**Council...**

(Continued from page 1)

will be capable of eliminating  
 the drawbacks and deficiencies.  
 Instead, he favours a  
 complete overhaul.

Council will also be called  
 upon to consider a motion  
 aimed at returning student  
 representatives to the Principal  
 Selection Committee.

The Students' Society's  
 constitutional mess is also  
 slated for consideration.

**70%...**

(Continued from page 1)

Quebec students should have a  
 place to go to next fall, according  
 to the Registrar, C.M. McDougall.

"There should be enough places  
 for all students who want to continue  
 their education after Grade 11,"  
 hopes Mr. McDougall.

Despite the expected reluctance  
 of out-of-province students to apply  
 for admission to McGill next fall,  
 the University plans to make  
 efforts to encourage foreign and  
 out-of-province applications.  
 Transfer students from other  
 universities, however, will be  
 discouraged from applying.

**Summer Employment**

The McGill Placement Service  
 is conducting a survey to assess  
 the extent of the need for summer  
 employment among students.

Lists, on which you are  
 requested to leave your name, faculty,  
 and year, will be posted on  
 bulletin boards in Leacock, Arts,  
 Purvis Hall, Physical Sciences  
 Centre, Stewart and McIntyre  
 Buildings. Only students still needing  
 summer positions are asked to  
 participate.

This survey is for the purpose  
 of information only. It should not  
 be construed as a commitment for  
 placement for the coming summer.

**McGILL WINTER FESTIVAL presents**  
**SLY & THE FAMILY STONE**  
**Monday, February 23rd, 8:00 P.M.**



Tickets now on sale at Union Box Office  
 5.50 - 4.50 - 3.50 - 2.50





Not a happy weekend for the young McGill squad, since they placed last in this Round-Robin championship. However it was a rewarding time for spectators and players the standard of play being high and closer than scores often indicated.

In the first round McGill met Toronto and after leading them 13-9 in the first game dropped it 15-13. They played a long second game but weak serving on their part lost it for them 15-6; likewise went the third 15-0. On the next court Western trounced Queen's 15-1, 15-2, 15-1.

In the second round McGill started, sadly lacking in confidence and thus gave the game away 15-0. The second they drew up from 2-8 to 7-8 but lost it 15-8. The third game went to Western 15-5. Toronto played long games with Queen's taking the match 15-1, 15-10 & 15-7.

Saturday's games were to decide final placings of the whole tournament. Toronto and Western, not having lost a match and McGill and Queen's having been defeated by both the others. Through the hard serving of Margaret Samuels, Queen's took a strong lead in the first game. On the other side of the net McGill was serving very inconsistently, a disappointing factor as they had each developed serves which were anticipated to be one of their greatest assets. However the pressure of the game brought out the all too familiar McGill trait of lack of self confidence and down we went to Queen's 15-0, 15-1, 15-12.

In the Western-Toronto match the first game was played neck and neck. Neither team being able to score from the other until, in the second rotation Madeleine Oakley, for Toronto drew her team ahead into a confident 12-5 lead, from which they never looked back. The final scores read 15-8, 15-3, 15-7.

A much improved McGill Archery team once again attempted to break into the top 3 of W.I.A.U. archery but once again were bested by Toronto, McMaster and Western U. in that order. This time, however, the team which was plagued by illness and tournament jitters, came within 100 points of third place Western. Toronto won the meet with a total of 4568 points; McMaster came second with 4308 points; Western, third with 4166 points and McGill fourth with 4035 points. Guelph and Queen's placed 5th and 6th. High individual scorers for McGill were Lorna Teller with 546 and 2 perfect ends. Rose Mak with 524, and Chris Purves with 522 and 1 perfect end in practise. (A perfect end means 6 arrows in the gold or bull's eye.) Dianne Parent and Jackie Want, both archers with little tournament experience, shot very well and should return as experienced archers in next year's indoor and outdoor seasons.

A weekend of very strong competition saw McGill placing fifth overall. The three games were won by first singles player Neelanthe Kanangara who was, herself defeated by Ontario player, Nancy McKinley returning to the Toronto side after a season on the basketball team. The 2nd singles and doubles players were unable to pull off a win largely through their singular diffidence. They appear to have been completely psyched out by the standard of play as displayed by the Ontario players as they warmed up. Why, oh why, do McGill athletes allow themselves to be sapped of all their confidences at the mere flash of a racquet, or sinking of a basket, or driving of a puck? Wake up McGill. Prove yourself. You can fight your battles as well as any man.

The McGill Intermediate Hoopsters went down to defeat in the third annual W.I.T.C.A. Intermediate Basketball Tournament hosted by McGill this past weekend.

The top team was Queen's with a 5-0 record. Western with a 4-1 record, losing only to Queen's in a preliminary game 42-22. Third was Toronto with a 3-2 record. MacDonald came fourth playing their best game against Queen's. Waterloo and McGill followed in that order.

## Sports Shorts

The Redmen skiing team has announced their starting racers for the Alpine OQAA meet this weekend at Camp Fortune near Ottawa. Michel Fugere, Blake Lowden, Robble Bruneau, Serge Pilon and Dave Moore form the schuss squad with Rick Kapyle performing the role of an alternate. McGill is the defending champion in the field of 11 competitors.

The Curling ensemble travel to Guelph this Saturday to attempt to capture the OQAA championship for the fifth time in the last seventeen years. The Curlers will be skipped by Terry Norman and represented by Grant Brown, Brent Butler, and Gord Cleland. Cleland it may be remembered played football with the Redmen.

Last Saturday the Fencers brought home the Eastern OQAA trophy and thus qualified for the final OQAA playoffs this weekend in Toronto. The participants will be: Thomas Hofmann, Milan Zavor, Ivan Steiner, Markle Poznanski, Claude Beaubien, Peter Szanto, Chasim Low, Joseph Chueng, and last but not least Guy Guy Chen-Yung.

## Wylie goes wild

# Hoopsters win 4th straight

by ROGER NORTH

Indian basketball rammed head on with Loyola last night in a blood-an-guts, knock-down, dragged-out fight. When the gore and disemboweled were finally scraped from the court it was discovered that McGill had been accorded the victory, 71-64.

Loyola's big man Jim McCarthy opened the scoring by pulling in a long pass and laying the ball up and through the net. McCarthy stayed hot as he struck for Loyola's first 6 points and the junior Warriors jumped into a quick-fire 9-5 lead.

McGill felt the steam scorching their backs as the Sherbrooke-west torrent kept the pressure on, but Kit Kennard, Bob Wylie and Abe Beranoya held the Hickymen in the game with their all-out, all-around efforts.

The hustling, bounding little Warriors hit their peak when they clawed to a 24-12 front running position. Dazed, yet still undaunted by this display of strength the Red and White squad flung themselves into the fray.

A leaping jumper by Beranoya, 3-point plays by Wylie and a flourish of team elan and cooperation tied the score at 24-24 and then plunged them into a brief lead.

Seesawing to and fro the Indians teetered on their perch. Murphy and O'Brien combined to push them off and assume a 32-29 halftime. Midgame statistics showed Loyola with 15 fouls

and McGill with 7. Hacking was even to intensify in the ensuing frame.

Resumption of action found rotund jellied belly Murphy plunking in 20-foot set shots and Frank O'Brien skittering along the baseline passed Kennard to open the spread to 36-29, but flame-spewing Wylie swished a couple buckets to draw the score closer.

Loyola screwed their machine a bit tighter threatening to blow the Indians right out of this fair city, however Wizard Wylie was just too, too much. Wearing his good-luck zebra striped boxer shorts (with the mysterious femme fatale Adje's name imprinted on them) Wylie was out to shoot his load and his mind.

After Pat Crean fouled-out at the 14:44 mark and Osborne became incapacitated with a re-injured sprained finger, the Indians roared within 2 at 46-44 as Beranoya spun a 3-point dance. Murphy plunked another pot shot but Abe scampered back to drop in a retaliatory basket.

Amidst the flying of arms, legs, noses, and assorted other features of human anatomy, which by the way characterized the whole contest, Wylie took a chop and put the J.V. hoopsters in the lead (49-48) by depositing a brace of free throws. Kit Kennard in kind received a gouge under the defensive boards and gingerly threaded the nets with both ends of a 1 on 1 situation.

# THE MORATORIUM on APATHY is HERE

# THE LIBERATED BLOOD DRIVE has COME

## McCONNELL ENGINEERING BUILDING

Today: Wednesday, February 11

9:30 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.

Tomorrow: Thursday, February 12

9:30 a.m. - 8:30 p.m.



## Redmen host GeeGees put losing skein on line

The McGill Hockey Redmen will try to garner their first victory in five encounters when they entertain the University of Ottawa Gee Gees at the Winter Stadium tonight. Coming off two successive lopsided defeats at the hands of Bishop's and Sherbrooke and two prior ties with the U. of M. and Queen's, Coach Gilmour's squad will try to get back on the victory track against Ottawa's play-off contenders.

The Redmen have been eliminated from the race for a post-season berth but they can still do some damage to the chances of Ottawa, Carleton and the U of M, who they finish off their season with. Needless to say, Coach Brian Gilmour would like to end things off on a happier note than they began on. In the Redmen's home opener McGill bowed 3-2 to a strong Gee Gee outfit led by former Canadian National star Paul Conlin and the high flying trio of Bob Arnott and Bert and Bob Aube. Tonight we'll see how high the Redmen can soar after two successive crash landings.



GOALIE NORM LORD will be hard pressed tonite as the senior pucksters try to break their five game losing streak.

## Inside Intramurals

by Herschy Katz

Commerce has a hockey team. Engineering has it nice. But Education is the best that has ever skated the ice.

Yes sports fans, the Alesmen from Phys. Ed. have taken first place in the Coupe D'Intramural Hockey League.

With some mean skating, hard shooting, and neat passing the Alesmen brought home two victories last week to move to top of the league.

In the tilt with Commerce the boys from Education were full measure of their 3-0 victory. The puck stayed in the Commerce zone most of the game. For that matter it was more like a shooting gallery in the Commerce.

A rumor, saying that Commerce goalie Tim Martz had just won runner-up position in the Julius Grey Look Alike Contest, was spread before the game. This was probably the justification for the Alesmen taking pot shots at Martz' head. Another rumor spread said there was no winner in that contest.

Education also took care of Dentistry 4-1. Engineering blanked Architecture 5-0 with Gerry Benard the leading scorer in the

league netting a hat trick along with an assist.

In another game, Science potting six unanswered goals in the second half, upset favoured Law 8-2.

All you avid volleyball fans here's the latest flash. The Alesmen, known as the best spikers on the floor, (at the table and elsewhere) are on top of division one, while the Czechs are leading division two.

Due to an illness last week this scribe was unable to report on any basketball happenings. The only dribbling he saw was that down his left nostril. You fans probably aren't interested in that anyway.

However, on reliable sources it was learned that the Talbotians (Sc) have captured first place in division one. Med. 1-B has won division two with a perfect 5-0 record, the same as the Talbotians. Some of the players on both teams have rumored to have passed up playing for the Redmen claiming that they want stiffer competition of a higher league.

If you want to see some fast action come up to the gym next Monday night. That's when the playoffs begin.

## Sports comment

by Bob Terkeltaub

As the McGill Hockey Redmen wrap up another season of inconsistency and play-off non-qualification Coach Brian Gilmour is probably looking to the past and future more than to the present. He is probably thinking how many close verdicts this season could have turned out in McGill's favor if he had possessed the talent he desired on his team. And he can foresee more failures in the future if his squad isn't supplied with enough able recruits.

Gilmour has a tough job. He has to build and lead the Redmen virtually single-handed. Supplied with meagre funds he must induce young prospects to play for McGill using as bait only the scholastic merits of this university and the "honour" of being a Redman. Hindered by the Quebec CEGEP system, which adds a year to the degree programmes but doesn't guarantee acceptance into university, he must almost beg young Ontario hopefuls to play here.

As there are no hockey scholarships at McGill, recruits are dismayed by the weighty tuition and residence fees. Furthermore, Gilmour doesn't have any money to slip under the table to reduce the players' financial burden. If the Coach doesn't acquire talent his team falters and he in turn must suffer more than anyone else.

Gilmour gives as much effort as his players and he absorbs more agony in one season than all of them do collectively. He must be the Redmen's no. 1 representative and so McGill's failures are his private and public embarrassment.

Obviously, he would love

to have athletic scholarships with which he could bolster the Redmen and win championships. But he probably realizes that there is no way he can financially persuade an athlete to play at McGill.

Our university's hockey budget is \$18,000 a year, which includes travel and equipment for the J.V. Indians and the Redmen but doesn't pay for the salaries of Coaches Doty and Gilmour. Hockey scholarships would have to be at least \$1,000 a piece to be worthwhile for the players and many good athletes would have to be signed in order to build a substantially better team. To ensure that McGill would get the best athletes more money would have to be spent on scouting.

Then, to keep the peace in the McGill Athletics Department, the basketball and football teams would have to be endowed with greater funds for their players. As jock spending would spiral antagonism might result between paid and unpaid players.

What calibre of athlete would accept a McGill Hockey scholarship? Could the bursary really rival the

appeal of a job in the O.H.A. Junior League? The Jr. Canadiens are watched by up to 18,000 fans in the Montreal Forum and they receive extensive publicity. The Redmen play before friends and relatives in the arctic climate of the Winter Stadium and obtain little or no recognition.

The Jr. Habs are paid \$60 a week and are rewarded with a bonus system which allows a second year player to pocket an extra \$150 at season's end, and entitles a three year veteran to a possible \$300. They also travel in great comfort; their bags are packed for them and they frequently enjoy recreation at the club's expense.

The Redmen, on the other hand, are forced by the tight school budget to travel in relatively small comfort. Witness the game in Kingston two weeks ago where they were tired enough to tie the Queen's calamities on skates. Also noteworthy is the fact that the Baby Habs' off-season incomes are not calamities as they are supplied jobs by Molson's Breweries.

To compete with the O.H.A., which is subsidised by the National Hockey League and offers the junior player a pro career at twenty, Gilmour would have to offer in the vicinity of \$2,000 to good prospects.

Thus, Coach Gilmour knows that a rosy future for the Redmen will definitely not arrive through financial means. He realizes that success will only come when he has recruited a strong enough team, a task that has become progressively more difficult.

## Coupe de Quebec overflows McGill splashers big winners

by TONY ZIOLKOWSKI

There have three meets held for the Coupe de Quebec this year. In all three the Redmen have not lost an event yet.

So it came to be that the McGill Redmen swim squad won their first Coupe de Quebec.

As far as Coach Fouad Kamal and his swimmers were concerned the meet was just another practice for the OQAA's in two weeks. This attitude was reflected by the shouts of encouragement coming from the pool-side. They were not the usual cheers of: "Eat 'im up" and "You can take him". They were, instead, yells of "Beat your best (time)" etc...

The slaughter started right from the first event, the 400 yard freestyle relay as the Red squad of Dave Johnson, Richard Zajchowski, Scott Campbell and Ron Nesbitt demolished the Laval quartet by a good 45 seconds.

Immediately after that John Hawes and Tom Johnson took one, two in the 200 freestyle. This was duplicated in the 200 breast-stroke by Hugh Mitchell.

Rainer MacGuire got untracked and gained a little revenge over Gabor Cseprigi for his defeat at

Cseprigi's hands two weeks ago as MacGuire edged Cseprigi to take second in the 200 Back behind Hawes.

There was a minor disappointment in the 200 fly when Laval's Jean Marie deKoninck came from behind to capture second place from Redman Thierry Neubert. Richard Zajchowski came first in one of his best times of the season.

Université de Montréal's swimmer had the audacity to beat a Redman as the order of finish in the 200 Individual Medley was Ron Nesbitt, Jean Luc de Vadeboncoeur, Scot Campbell.

Save Johnson was the lone McGill swimmer in the 400 freestyle, his brother Tom had to scratch due to illness. Johnson's time was faster than the Laval relay team's.

Rainer MacGuire was one tenth of a second ahead of Richard Zajchowski in the 100 free as the two of them were five

seconds faster than their nearest competitor.

Neubert made up for his loss in the 200 fly as he held off a determined effort by de Koninck to come second behind Ron Nesbitt. Nesbitt's time for the 100 fly was the fastest of the series.

Hawes and MacGuire continued to dominate the backstroke events as they took one, two in the 100 Back.

Jim Rennie did the best time of his life as he won the 100 breast-stroke in a time of 1:09.5. William Tomlin had second place wrapped up until the last length when the effects of the previous week's training made themselves felt and he was passed by Claude deKoninck.

The 400 yard medley relay was of no consequence but the Redmen won it anyway. Tom Johnson recovered enough to make the best start seen this season and do one of his best times.

The Redmen begin their tapering off for the OQAA's to be held at McMaster on the twentieth and twenty-first of February.